

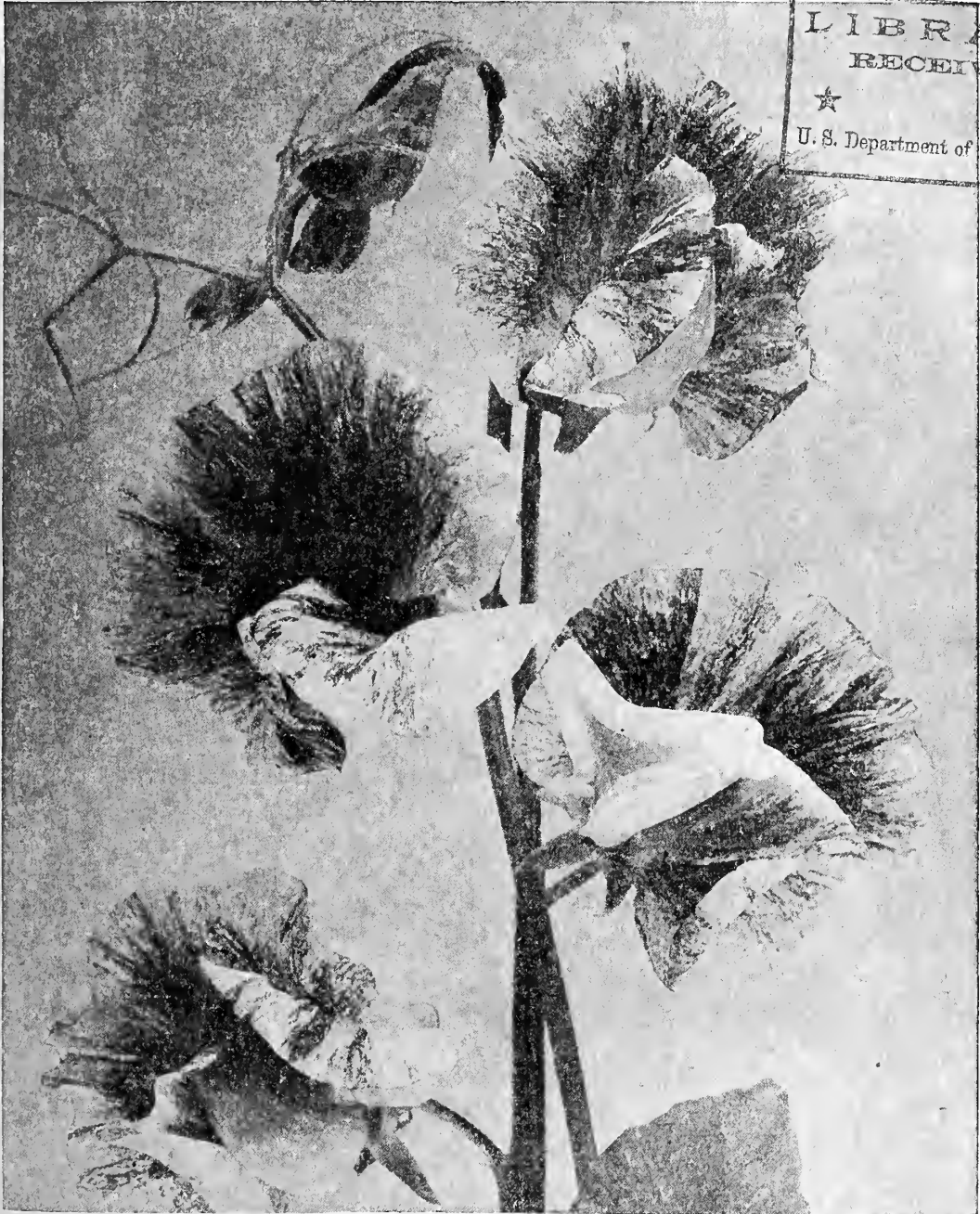
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1915

Calif.
CATALOGUE

1915



JESSIE CUTHBERTSON SPENCER (See page 5)

California Seed Company

151 Market Street

San Francisco, Cal.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Set at Regular Distances Apart

Distance apart			No. of Plants	Distance apart			No. of Plants	Distance apart			No. of Plants
3	by	4 inches	522,720	4½	by	4½ feet	2,150	14	by	14 feet	222
4	by	4 inches	392,040	5	by	1 feet	8,712	15	by	15 feet	193
6	by	6 inches	174,240	5	by	2 feet	4,356	16	by	16 feet	170
1	by	1 foot	43,560	5	by	3 feet	2,904	16½	by	16½ feet	160
1½	by	1½ feet	19,360	5	by	4 feet	2,178	17	by	17 feet	150
2	by	1 feet	21,780	5	by	5 feet	1,742	18	by	18 feet	134
2	by	2 feet	10,890	5½	by	5½ feet	1,440	19	by	19 feet	120
2½	by	2½ feet	6,960	6	by	6 feet	1,200	20	by	20 feet	108
3	by	1 feet	14,520	6½	by	6½ feet	1,031	25	by	25 feet	69
3	by	2 feet	7,260	7	by	7 feet	888	30	by	30 feet	48
3	by	3 feet	4,840	8	by	8 feet	680	33	by	33 feet	40
3¾	by	3¾ feet	3,555	9	by	9 feet	537	40	by	40 feet	27
4	by	1 feet	10,890	10	by	10 feet	435	50	by	50 feet	17
4	by	2 feet	5,445	11	by	11 feet	360	60	by	60 feet	12
4	by	3 feet	3,630	12	by	12 feet	302	66	by	66 feet	10
4	by	4 feet	2,722	13	by	13 feet	257				

DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	25 to 30 feet apart each way	Peaches and Nectarines	20 to 24 feet apart each way
Standard Pears	20 to 24 " " " "	Apricot	24 to 30 " " " "
Strong-growing Cherries	20 to 24 " " " "	Grapes	7 to 10 " " " "
Duke and Morello		Currants and Gooseberries	4 by 6 feet
Cherries	18 to 20 " " " "	Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 "
Standard Plums and		Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1½ by 4 to 5 "
Prunes	20 to 24 " " " "	Strawberries for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

A FEW HINTS FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENER

The pleasure to be derived in the cultivation of flowers and vegetables is only known in its fullest extent by those who have watched every day's mysterious growth from the tiny seed leaf to the grand display of the full developed plant. To all such there must come now and again, in spite of good seed and careful management, unaccountable failure and disappointment. Experienced gardeners sometimes fail and try again with the same seed and succeed; so do not be disheartened by an occasional failure. Unfavorable seasons, insect enemies, and a host of adverse circumstances have to be contended with.

In making a selection of flowers, everyone will of course grow the beautiful Annuals and Perennials. A small collection will furnish plenty of flowers for cutting all the summer—the Aster, Antirrhinum, Bal-

sam, Dianthus, Delphinium, Pansy, Petunia, Phlox, Drummondii, Portulaca, Salpiglossis, Stock, Verbena, and Double Zinnia, should be in every garden. For a low hedge nothing is better than the Sweet Pea and the tall Nasturtium. Then for fragrance there must be beds of Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, Pinks, Picotees, and Carnations. For masses of color and ribbon borders there is a large choice—the Phlox Drummondii is of many distinct colors, from white to purple, and so constant in bloom that it is one of the best for this purpose. Candytuft is small and neat, and useful for button-hole bouquets. A few Everlastings and Ornamental Grasses will come very useful about winter time. Then the Gladiolus is a king among tall summer flowers, as the Dahlia is queen of autumn; while Lilies are unsurpassed by any of Flora's treasures.

FLOWER GARDEN

What to Sow and When to Sow.

ANNUALS are those plants that flower and mature their seed within a year after they are sown, and perish. This definition is in no way changed by the fact that many Annuals may be managed as Biennials, or, in other words, be sown in autumn for flowering early the following season.

TENDER ANNUALS are those that require heat, and will not vegetate in the open ground until settled warm weather.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS are those that will bear a slight frost, and may be sown in the open ground a little earlier than the tender Annuals.

HARDY ANNUALS are usually those which require no artificial heat during any period of their growth—every stage of their existence, from the time of sowing the seeds to maturity, being passed in the open ground.

BIENNIALS are those plants that flower the second and sometimes the third year after the seed is sown, and then perish.

PERENNIALS are those plants that live and generate their species for several years successively.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS are Tender, Half-Hardy and Hardy.

TENDER BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS, or greenhouse plants, are those that require artificial heat to protect them from the frost.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS are those that require a slight covering of straw or litter during the cold weather.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS are those that will stand the coldest winter weather without protection.

A—Denotes Annuals.

B—Denotes Biennials.

P—Denotes Perennials.

Regarding Domestic Parcel Post

WITHIN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.

Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

FOURTH CLASS MAIL MATTER which now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, Insecticides, in dry and paste form. Odorless Fertilizers and Requisites, may now be forwarded by **Domestic Parcel Post** within the United States and possessions noted above at the Zone Rates printed below.

THE MAXIMUM WEIGHT allowable to the 1st and 2nd zones is 50 pounds and to all other zones (3rd to 8th) it is 20 pounds.

THE SIZE OF PARCEL must not exceed 6 feet (72 inches) for combined length and largest girth.

INSURANCE ON PARCEL POST PACKAGES against loss may now be effected by us for value up to \$25.00 for 5c and up to \$50.00 for 10c. if customer so requests and remits for same.

WE CAN FORWARD BY PARCEL POST "C. O. D." up to \$100.00 for goods, to all money order post offices, collection charges 10c, extra, which includes insurance up to \$50.00; but we must request a remittance with the order of 25% of the value of the goods. The balance due being collected on delivery.

WHEN MAILABLE GOODS (that we do not offer to deliver free) are wanted by **Parcel Post** postage must be added at the Zone Rates printed below.

THE WEIGHTS OF ALL THINGS MAILABLE are given in our Catalogue to enable purchasers to calculate the total and remit accordingly.

TO LOCATE YOUR ZONE refer to a parcel post map or estimate your air line distance from San Francisco. If in doubt apply to your post master.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS. In most instances heavier weight parcels, particularly to distant points, go cheap-

er by express, as Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants are now carried at the 2nd class express rates which have been materially reduced. Therefore if convenient to an express office better have shipments weighing 20 lbs. and over go by express.

PARCEL POST TO CANADA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Full details are given in our **International Parcel Post Circular**, mailed on application.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES On Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Roots, Books, Tools, etc. within the United States and Possessions.		First pound or fraction	Each additional pound or fraction
First Zone-N.Y. City and within 50 miles		5c.	1c.
Second " within 50 to 150 "		5c.	1c.
Third " " 150 to 300 "		6c.	2c.
Fourth " " 300 to 600 "		7c.	4c.
Fifth " " 600 to 1000 "		8c.	6c.
Sixth " " 1000 to 1400 "		9c.	8c.
Seventh " " 1400 to 1800 "		11c.	10c.
Eighth " " all over 1800 "		12c.	12c.

FOR PARCELS WEIGHING 8 OUNCES OR LESS containing seeds bulbs, plants or books only the rate of postage to all zones is 1c. for two ounces or fraction. (over 8 oz. the above zone rates apply.)

FOR PARCELS CONTAINING FOURTH CLASS MATTER—other than the above—up to four ounces is permitted to all zones at 1c. per oz. (over 4-oz. the above zone rates apply.)

When to Plant Flower Seeds

FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL

Alyssum	A	Marigold	A	Linum	A
Amaranthus	A	Hollyhock	P	Mignonette	A
Antirrhinum	B	Pansy	B	Maurandia	P
Aquilegia	P	Petunia	A	Mimulus	P
Arctotis	A	Poppy	A	Nasturtium	A
Asters	A	Portulaca	A	Nemophila	A
Balsam	A	Cosmos	A	Sweet Peas	A
Begonia	P	Cyclamen	P	Sunflower	A
Browallia	A	Delphinium	P	Scabiosa	A
Calendula	A	Dianthus	A	Verbena	P
Calliopsis	A	Digitalis	B	Wallflower	P
Coreopsis	P	Eschscholtzia	A	Zinnia	A
Campanula	B	Forget-Me-Not	P	Phlox Drummondii	A
Candytuft	A	Gaillardia	A	Rhodanthe	A
Carnation	P	Godetia	A	Salpiglossis	A
Celosia	A	Helichrysum	A	Stocks	A
Clianthus	A	Larkspur	A	Salvia	P
Convolvulus	A	Lobelia	A	Sweet Sultan	A
Cornflower	A	Lupins	A	Ricinus	A

MAY, JUNE AND JULY

Acrolinum	A	Dolichos	A	Larkspur	A
Amaranthus	A	Gaillardia	A	Linum	A
Aster	A	Gaillardia	P	Linum	P
Adonis	A	Geranium	P	Marigold	A
Balsam	A	Gerbera	P	Marvel of Peru	A
Bartonia	A	Geum	P	Mignonette	A
Beet, Ornamental	A	Schizanthus	A	Maurandia	P
Calceolaria (July)	P	Smilax	P	Nasturtium	A
Celosia	A	Statice	A	Nigella	A
Cineraria (July)	B	Stocks	A	Nicotiana	A
Coreopsis Lanceolata	P	Stocks	B	Nemophila	A
Cosmos (May)	A	Stokesia	P	Pansy	B
Candytuft	A	Sunflower	A	Passionflower	P
Canna	P	Gilla	A	Perilla	A
Centaurea	A	Godetia	A	Phlox Drummondii	A
Clematis	P	Glaucium	P	Petunia	A
Coboea	P	Gourds	A	Primula (July)	P
Convolvulus	A	Gypsophila	A	Pyrethrum Roseum	P
Cowslip	P	Gypsophila	P	Scabiosa	A
Carnation	P	Helenium	P	Verbena	P
Cypress Vine	A	Heliotrope	P	Vinca	P
Cyclamen	P	Hibiscus	A	Viola	P
Clarkia	A	Hollyhock	P	Virginia Stocks	A
Daisy, Shasta	P	Honesty	P	Wallflower	P
Dianthus	A	Hunnebania	A	Zinnia	A
Digitalis	B	Kudzu Vine	P		

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

Alyssum	A	Eschscholtzia	A	Pansy	B
Antirrhinum	B	Forget-Me-Not	P	Pentstemon	P
Aquilegia	P	Gaillardia	A	Primrose	P
Arctotis	A	Gaillardia	P	Poppy	A
Calliopsis	A	Godetia	A	Petunia	A
Coreopsis	P	Heliotrope	P	Phlox	A
Candytuft	A	Hollyhock	P	Phlox	P
Carnation	P	Helichrysum	A	Rhodanthe	A
Calendula	A	Hunnemania	A	Salpiglossis	A
Campanula	B	Larkspur	A	Scabiosa	A
Convolvulus	A	Lobelia	A	Stocks	A
Cornflower	A	Lupins	A	Stocks	B
Cowslip	P	Linum	A	Sweet Peas	A
Dahlia	P	Linum	P	Violets	P
Daisy	P	Mignonette	A	Viola Cornuta	A
Delphinium	P	Maurandia	P	Wallflower	P
Dianthus	A	Mimulus	P	Vinca	P
Digitalis	B	Nasturtium	A	Verbena	P

NOVEMBER, DECEMBER AND JANUARY

Alyssum	A	Delphinium	P	Mignonette	A
Aquilegia	P	Dianthus	A	Pansy	B
Calliopsis	P	Eschscholtzia	A	Phlox	A
Campanula	P	Forget-Me-Not	P	Rhodanthe	A
Candytuft	A	Godetia	A	Sweet Peas	A
Cornflower	A	Larkspur	A	Stocks, Brompton	B
Daisy	P	Linum	A		

THE USEFUL SHADE AND SHELTER FRAME—HOW TO MAKE IT.

A few boards or battens to form the sides and ends, and some canvas or calico to make the covering, are all that are required to provide a frame.

It can be made of any required size, and should occupy a sheltered position, but where the plants will get the benefit of the morning sun. The timber forming it need not be more than six inches above the surface, but the top of the battens should be perfectly level. The canvas or calico forming the covering should be tacked on to a frame of hardwood, which will fit over the bed enclosed, and should be so fixed that it will not be liable to be blown off in windy weather.

The soil in the frame should be rich, well worked, and have plenty of old stable manure incorporated with it. The seeds should be sown on the surface, in rows 3 to 4 inches apart, and divided by battens so as to avoid mixing; a light mulching of manure, rubbed fine, will complete the operation of sowing and help germination.

The cover to the shade frame may be fixed close to the surface of the soil until the seeds germinate, but as soon as the seedlings are above ground it should be fixed so as to be at least 12 inches above the level of the soil, but it should always be removed in the evening and during dull, cool weather, to prevent the plants becoming drawn. It can be so arranged that the sides are always open. Seeds

sown in such a frame will make rapid progress even in the hottest weather, as the moisture, which can be given to them at any time, and the sun's heat will make fine, strong plants, to be lifted and put out where they are to bloom. The plants should be taken up with a trowel with a ball of earth, so as not to check their growth when transplanted. If they are becoming large, and the weather is unfavorable for transplanting into the open ground, they will be improved if they are transplanted singly into some other portion of the bed, there to remain until a favorable opportunity occurs to put them out. Such plants as Asters, Pansies, Salpiglossis, Antirrhinums, Phlox, Drummondii, or, in fact, any annuals or biennials which can be transplanted, treated in this way will give splendid results. Such a frame as we have described will always be useful in a garden, and it can be made any size.

The special advantage of a canvas frame is that seeds can be sown in it during the hottest and driest weather, and a fine stock of young plants can be secured which can be transplanted into the garden as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs. The seed can always be sown at the proper season, no matter what the weather may be, and it is particularly advantageous during dry seasons to have young plants to put out as soon as rain comes, instead of the seed. This would save several weeks, and prolong the blooming season.

VEGETABLES FOR THE HOME GARDEN

Sowing and Thinning in Open Ground

If you know your seeds to be good, it is a great mistake to sow thickly, as it necessitates heavy thinning, which might have been avoided. It is a great mistake to allow vegetable plants to crowd one another, and if you want a first-class crop you must thin out the plants in the earlier stages of their growth. You will have a larger return from a given extent of land by so doing.

Sow just before or after rain, if possible. Before sowing a crop always dig over the soil; thoroughly manure it, if required, and then reduce it to a fine tilth. Always sow in rows in preference to broadcast, as the former method has many advantages. Avoid deep sowing; a slight covering is enough for small seeds. Half-an-inch covering for turnip, lettuce, onion, radish, and such seed is quite enough; for beet one inch, and for peas about two inches.

ON ROTATION OF CROPS

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Potatoes, Peas, Beans

To get the best results in the vegetable garden it is most necessary that different kinds of crops follow each other. Under no circumstances should Cabbage follow Cauliflower, or Carrots succeed Parsnips; each crop should be as dissimilar as possible from its predecessor; a spindle rooted crop should succeed a fibrous rooted crop or vice versa.

Land which has been planted in the spring with early Potatoes may be used with great success for an autumn crop of Cauliflowers or Cabbage, especially if the Potatoes have been well fertilized with stable manure as they should be, when the manure is obtainable; if put on as thickly as one load to 240 square yards (12x20 yds.), it will not be too

much and good crops will result. Peas, Beans, Carrots, Parsnips may follow after the Cauliflowers or Cabbages are off, and would not require any more manure. Carrots, Parsnips or Beets should never be sown on freshly manured land, or they will grow mis-shapen and "forky." Cauliflowers, Cabbages or any others of the same family will follow well after Peas or root crops, providing the land is well manured for them; they are gross feeders and the more manure the better the crop.

If the garden is systematically worked in the rotation suggested, and regularly fertilized, good results should be attained.

WHEN TO PLANT VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JANUARY

Artichoke Roots
Asparagus Seed
Beets
Beans, Windsor
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Chive Plants
Cress
Corn Salad
Garlic Sets
Horse Radish Sets
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion Sets
Parsley
Peas
Radish
Rhubarb Roots
Spinach
Herb Plants

FEBRUARY

Artichoke Roots
Artichoke Seed
Asparagus Seed
Asparagus Roots
Beets
Beans, Windsor
Beans, Bush
Beans, Pole
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Cabbage Plants
Carrot
Cauliflower
Chervil
Chicory
Corn Salad
Cress
Dandelion (French)
Garlic Sets
Horse Radish
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion Seed
Onion Sets
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Peppers
Potatoes
Radish
Rhubarb Seed
Rhubarb Roots
Salsify
Spinach
Tomatoes
Turnips
Ruta Bagas
Herb Plants

MARCH

Artichoke Roots
Artichoke Seed
Asparagus Seed
Asparagus Roots
Beets
Beans, Bush
Beans, Pole
Beans, Lima
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Cabbage Plants
Carrot
Cauliflower
Chervil
Chicory
Corn
Corn Salad
Cress
Cucumbers
Dandelion
Egg Plant
Garlic Sets
Horse Radish Sets
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Lettuce
Watermelon
Musk Melon
Mustard
Okra
Onion Seed
Onion Sets
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Pepper
Potatoes
Pumpkins
Radish
Rhubarb Seed
Rhubarb Roots
Salsify
Spinach
Tomato
Tomato Plants
Turnip
Ruta Bagas
Herb Plants

APRIL

Artichoke Seed
Asparagus Seed
Beets
Beans, Bush
Beans, Pole
Beans, Lima
Cabbage
Cabbage Plants
Carrot
Cauliflower
Cauliflower Plants
Chervil
Chives
Chicory
Corn
Corn Salad
Cress
Cucumbers
Dandelion
Egg Plant

Egg Plant Plants
Garlic Sets
Horse Radish Sets
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Lettuce
Melons
Mustard
Okra
Onion
Onion Sets
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Pepper
Pepper Plants
Potatoes
Potatoes, Sweet
Pumpkins
Radish
Rhubarb Seed
Rhubarb Roots
Salsify
Spinach
Tomatoes
Tomato Plants
Turnips
Ruta Baga
Herb Plants

MAY

Beans, Dwarf
Beans, Pole
Cabbage
Carrot
Cauliflower
Chervil
Corn
Cress
Cucumber
Dandelion
Egg Plant
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Lettuce
Melons
Mustard
Okra
Onion
Parsley
Peas
Peppers
Potatoes
Pumpkins
Radish
Salsify
Spinach
Tomato
Turnip
Ruta Baga
Herb Plants

JUNE

Beans, Bush
Beans, Pole
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Corn
Cress
Cucumber

Lettuce
Melons
Okra
Peas
Pumpkins
Radish
Spinach
Ruta Baga

JULY

Beets
Beans, Bush
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cauliflower
Cress
Kale
Lettuce
Mustard
Peas
Radish
Spinach
Turnip
Ruta Baga

AUGUST

Beets
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Carrot
Cauliflower
Corn Salad
Cress
Endive
Garlic Sets
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Radish
Spinach
Turnip

SEPTEMBER

Beets
Brussels Sprouts
Broccoli
Cabbage
Carrot
Cauliflower
Chervil
Corn Salad
Cress
Chicory
Dandelion
Endive
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Radish
Spinach
Turnip

WHEN TO PLANT VEGETABLE SEEDS—(Continued)

OCTOBER

Beets
Broad Beans
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Carrot
Cauliflower
Chervil
Corn Salad
Cress
Chicory
Dandelion
Endive
Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Lettuce
Mustard

Onion
Onion Sets
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Radish
Spinach
Turnip

NOVEMBER

Artichoke Roots
Broad Beans
Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Carrot
Cauliflower
Cress

Kale
Kohl Rabi
Leek
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion
Onion Sets
Parsley
Parsnip
Peas
Radish
Rhubarb Roots
Spinach
Turnip

DECEMBER

Artichoke Roots
Broad Beans

Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Carrot
Cauliflower
Chives
Cress
Garlic Sets
Horse Radish Sets
Kale
Leek
Lettuce
Mustard
Onion Sets
Parsley
Peas
Radish
Rhubarb Roots
Spinach

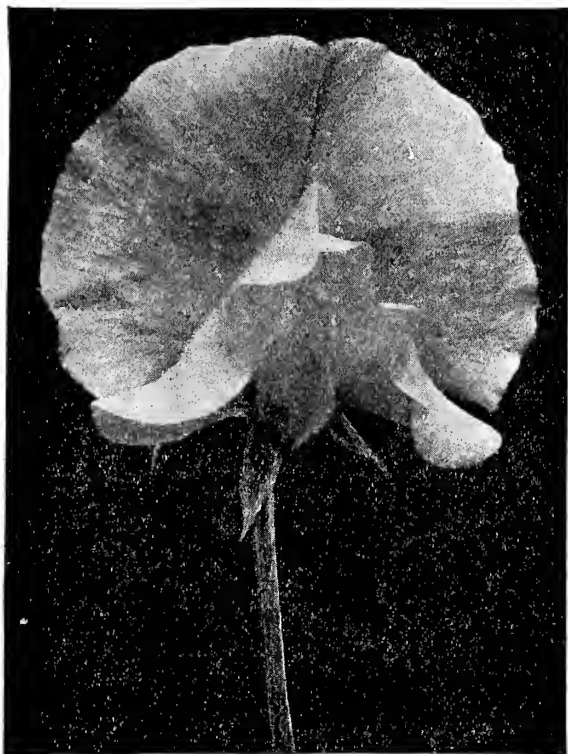
SOWING TABLE FOR THE GARDEN—Quantity of Seed Usually Sown per Acre

Alfalfa	lbs.	20	Egyptian	lbs.	6	Milo Maize, drills	lbs.	10
Artichoke, Globe	oz.	1	Jerusalem	lbs.	6	Oats	lbs.	80
Artichoke, Jerusalem	lbs.	300	Kaffir	lbs.	10	Okra	lbs.	10
Asparagus	oz.	5	Kaffir, broadcast	lbs.	50	Onions, seed for dry bulbs	lbs.	4
Barley	lbs.	100	Cress	lbs.	5	Seed for sets	lbs.	50
Beans, Bush, drills	lbs.	80	Cucumber	lbs.	2	Sets	lbs.	250
Bush, Lima	lbs.	50	Egg Plant	oz.	4	Parsley	lbs.	6
Pole, hills	lbs.	40	Endive	lbs.	3	Parsnip	lbs.	8
Pole, Lima	lbs.	40	Flax for Seed	lbs.	30	Peanuts	lbs.	22
Beet, Table	lbs.	6	Flax for Fiber	lbs.	50	Peas, drills	lbs.	90
Stock	lbs.	8	Grass, Bermuda	lbs.	8	Broadcast	lbs.	150
Sugar	lbs.	12	Brome	lbs.	40	Pepper	oz.	8
Broom Corn, drills	lbs.	12	Crested Dogtail	lbs.	25	Potatoes, cut tubers	lbs.	600
Broccoli	oz.	6	Ky. Blue pasture	lbs.	150	Sweet	plants	8000
Brussels Sprouts	oz.	8	Ky. Blue for lawns	lbs.	40	Pumpkin	lbs.	3
Buckwheat, broadcast	lbs.	48	Orchard	lbs.	40	Radish	lbs.	12
Cabbage, early	oz.	8	Rye, Peren, pasture	lbs.	40	Rhubarb	oz.	4
Late	oz.	8	Rye, Peren, lawns	lbs.	75	Rye	lbs.	100
Carrot, table	lbs.	6	Rye, Italian	lbs.	30	Salsify	lbs.	10
Stock	lbs.	5	Red Top	lbs.	20	Sorghum, for fodder	lbs.	150
Cauliflower	oz.	4	Timothy	lbs.	40	For Syrup	lbs.	10
Celery	oz.	4	Hungarian	lbs.	35	Spinach	lbs.	10
Clover, Alsike	lbs.	10	Mesquite	lbs.	50	Squash, bush vars.	lbs.	4
Crimson	lbs.	15	Hemp	lbs.	2	Running	lbs.	3
Egyptian	lbs.	12	Kohl Rabi	lbs.	3	Tobacco	oz.	2
Japanese	lbs.	20	Leek	lbs.	4	Tomato	oz.	2
Red	lbs.	15	Lettuce	lbs.	2	Turnip, broadcast	lbs.	3
White	lbs.	15	Melon, musk	lbs.	4	Drills	lbs.	2
Corn, Sweet	lbs.	14	Water	lbs.	2	Rutabaga	lbs.	3
Field	lbs.	10	Millet	lbs.	50	Vetches, broadcast	lbs.	50
For Fodder	lbs.	150	Pearl, drills	lbs.	6	Wheat	lbs.	100
			Pearl, broadcast	lbs.	30			

QUANTITY OF SEED REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A GIVEN NUMBER OF PLANTS,
OR TO SOW A GIVEN QUANTITY OF GROUND

Artichoke	1 oz. to 500 plants	Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills
Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill, 500 plants	Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 100 hills
Beans, Dwarf	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill	Okra	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beans, Tall	1 lb. to 75 hills	Onion Seed	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Beet	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	Onion, Top Sets	1 lb. to 60 ft. of row
Broccoli	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets	1 lb. to 75 ft. of row
Brussels Sprouts	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Parsnip	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cabbage	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Parsley	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Carrot	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	Peas	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Pepper	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Celery	1 oz. to 5,000 plants	Pumpkin	1 oz. to 25 hills
Chicory	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Radish	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Corn	1 lb. to 150 hills	Salsify	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Cress	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Sage	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cucumber	1 oz. to 100 hills	Spinach	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Squash, Early	1 oz. to 50 hills
Endive	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Squash, Winter	1 oz. to 15 hills
Kale	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tomato	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Kohl Rabi	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tobacco	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Turnip, Early	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill
Lettuce	1 oz. to 5000 plants	Turnip, Ruta Baga	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

NEW SPENCER SWEET PEAS



KING WHITE

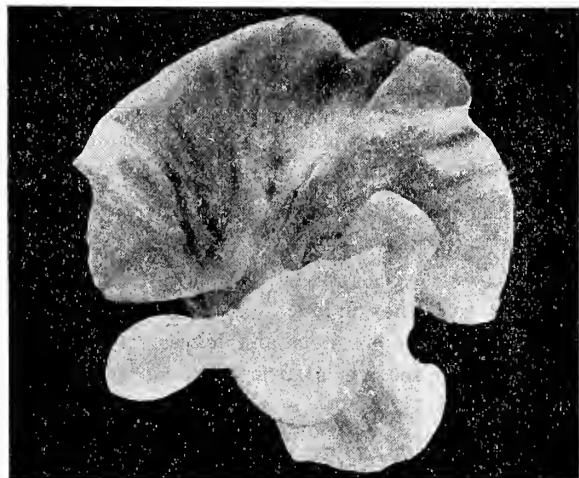
KING WHITE—The grandest of all White Sweet Peas and of the most up-to-date Spencer form. It is manifestly the largest of White Spencer and the buds are of unusual size before opening, and even the seed pods are unusually long. The stems are long and stout and bear practically always four blossoms. Pkt. 25c.



VEILED BRIDE SPENCER

VEILED BRIDE—An ivory ground, sprinkled or marbled with light pink. This marbling is quite uniform though perhaps a trifle deeper at the margins. Pkt., 12 seeds, 25c.

DOBBIES CREAM—Selected strain, clear cream, of true Spencer type. Pkt. 15c.



NEW MARGARET MADISON

NEW MARGARET MADISON

An improvement in size. A large perfect Spencer, of delicate azure blue, slightly tinted with mauve. The mauve tint shows only in the newly opened blossoms and the fully expanded flowers are clear light lavender. As the season progresses the blossoms sometimes show a slight blotching of deeper blue, which is very attractive. Pkt. 15c.

JESSIE CUTHBERTSON SPENCER —Is a primrose ground, well marked with stripes, blotches and flakes of crimson pink. The general effect in the bunch is golden rose and very effective. Anyone with a fondness for unusual markings in Sweet Peas will be delighted with Jessie Cuthbertson Spencer. Pkt. 15c.

MARGARET ATLEE



MARGARET ATLEE

The largest and finest Sweet Pea yet introduced. First Prize American Sweet Pea Society. Silver Medal National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain, London, July, 1914.

MARGARET ATLEE—Is a rosy-salmon pink on a creamy-buff ground; a rich, soft color, and extremely attractive, both as individual flowers and in the bunch. The standard is large and wavy and inclined to double under favorable conditions. The wings are equally large, wavy and well set. It runs almost uniformly four blossoms to the stem; well poised and graceful. In all respects, it is the grandest Sweet Pea we have ever grown, either from foreign introductions or American varieties.

Margaret Atlee has finally yielded us sufficient seed to warrant our adopting a unique method of

exploiting it. We are confident that America does not half appreciate real Spencer Sweet Peas, and we propose to use Margaret Atlee as a missionary in the hope that it will invade every home garden where Sweet Peas can be grown.

Ever so many people who have seen bouquets of Margaret Atlee have exclaimed, "Are those really Sweet Peas?"

Under ordinary culture they are delicate and refined to a degree. Under special culture for exhibition flowers they produce unusually large thick petals and enormous stem and leaves. It is not uncommon to see stems 22 inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and leaves $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.

MARGARET ATLEE can be had in packets; only 40 seeds, 25 cents.

NEW MIRIAM BEAVER

NEW MIRIAM BEAVER—Is a bright apricot pink on a primrose ground—a little deeper at the margins and showing pure primrose at the base of the petals. Of perfect Spencer form, four blossoms on the stem, all gracefully set.

RAINBOW—Ground ivory, white striped with soft rose and crimson. Pkt. 15c.

EL FRIDA PEARSON—Giant pale pink Spencer on white ground. Pkt. 15c.



NEW MIRIAM BEAVER



IRISH BELLE

IRISH BELLE

IRISH BELLE—Lovely rich lilac flushed with pink. Pkt. 15c.

DECORATOR—Very beautiful rose carmine on primrose ground. Pkt. 25c.

STERLING STENT—The silver medal sweet pea, a deep salmon Spencer. Pkt. 25c.

ILLUMINATOR—One of the brightest Spencers, a glorious orange salmon. Pkt. 15c.

NUBIAN—Beautiful deep rich chocolate of true Spencer form. Pkt. 15c.

MRS. CUTHBERTSON—Clear rose pink, standard white flushed rose. Pkt. 15c.

ROSABELLE—Attractive giant rose crimson Spencer. Pkt. 15c.

EXHIBITION COLLECTION**9 VARIETIES****SPENCER SWEET PEAS**

75 Cents

IRISH BELLE—Lilac flushed pink.

ROSABELLE—Giant rose crimson.

RAINBOW—Striped and flaked soft rose.

MARGARET MADISON—Azure blue.

DOBBIES CREAM—Clear Cream.

KING EDWARD—Crimson scarlet.

GIANT WHITE—Pure glistening white.

NUBIAN—Deep rich chocolate.

MRS. CUTHBERTSON—Clear rose pink.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

We pay postage on all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, ¼-pound and pound to any address in the United States and Territories.

Excepting Beans, Peas, Corn, Grassed Clovers, Mangel Beets and Field Seed.

ARTICHOKE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep, rich, sandy loam is best adapted for this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills 1½ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

LARGE FRENCH GREEN GLOBE—

This is the popular large green bud variety, the standard type. Pkt., 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

ARTICHOKE ROOTS
of the above variety
—Strong roots bearing the first year.
Doz. \$1.50.

ASPARAGUS

ARGENTEUILLE or COLOSSAL—Undoubtedly the best variety for shipping and canning purposes. This is the famous Boulding Island Asparagus. It produces large, thick, white shoots that are tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

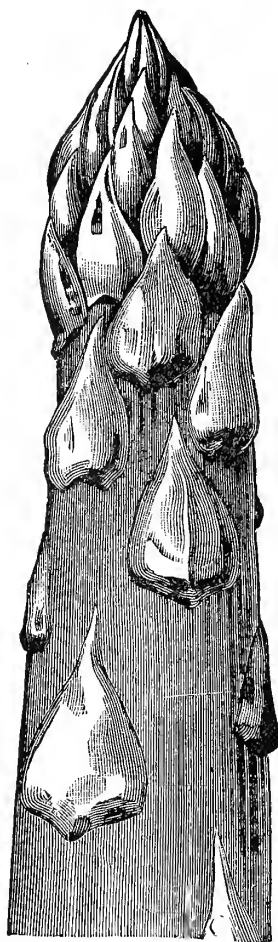
PALMETTO—Of Southern origin, a very desirable bright green asparagus. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

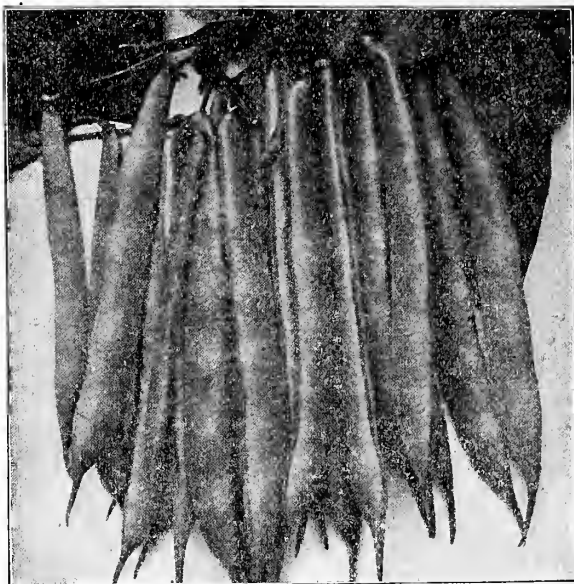
A saving of one or two years is effected by planting roots. A bed 12 by 40 feet, requiring about 100 roots, should give a sufficient supply for an ordinary family. If planted in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants, 7,260 roots will plant an acre.

COLOSSAL—Two-year-old roots, 25c doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

PALMETTO—Two-year-old roots, 25c doz.; \$1.00 per 100.



CONOVERS COLOSSAL



IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

BEANS

As a farinacious food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the flavor.

CULTURE.—About the first of May, if the ground is perfectly warm, select a warm, dry, sheltered spot, dig and manure slightly; make drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than 2 inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

PROLIFIC GERMAN BLACK WAX—The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality, very early and prolific. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Bush)—Long, handsome, waxy, white, flat, stringless pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

FRENCH GARDEN BEAN, HARICOT—Long, slender, flat, green pods, early and very productive. Pkt. 15c; lb. 25c.

DAVIS CRYSTAL WAX—Very large, brittle and tender wax pods, enormously productive. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

EARLY MOHAWK—Long, green, flat, straight pods; early; very productive. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

CANADIAN WONDER—Long, flat, green pods; very productive. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.



CANADIAN WONDER

EARLY REFUGEE—Very productive; round pod variety; productive and tender. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c.

BOUNTIFUL—Very early, prolific and long bearing, flat green pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

EARLY VALENTINE—Round, thick, solid pods, tender and fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Extra early, stringless, prolific, round green pods. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMAS—A bush form of the large, flat pole lima, the finest of all limas. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS

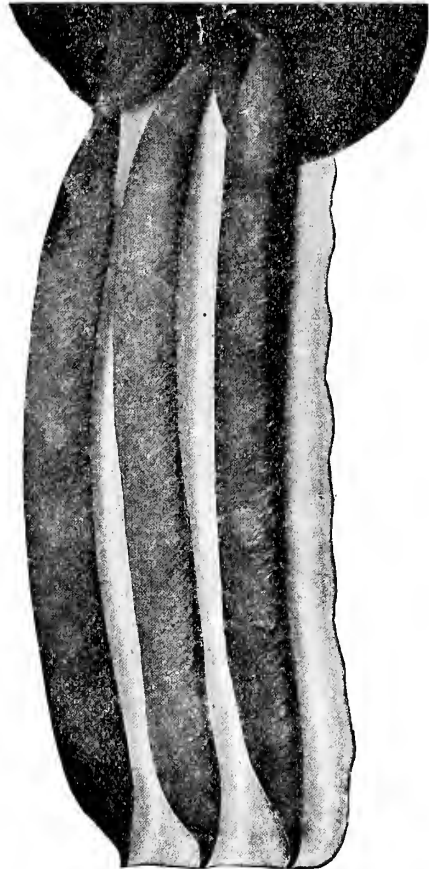
One pound will plant 50 hills; 30 pounds will plant an acre. The soil should be mellow, rich and warm. Lay the ground out in hills 4 feet apart each way, and set poles 8 or 10 feet long firmly in the hills before putting in the seed. Plant 5 or 6 beans in a hill, and cover about 2 inches deep; leave 3 healthy plants at each pole, and when a few inches high draw a little earth around them as support. They may also be grown without poles, leaving the vine to run. Use the cultivator freely to keep the soil mellow and clean.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX POLE BEANS

The quality of this new, golden yellow podded Pole Bean is the best of the Wax Pole Beans. The habits of vine and pods are similar to those of the Old Kentucky Wonder Green Pod variety. However, the quality is superior in every way. It is a very prolific sort, begins to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush bean and keeps on producing until killed by frost. Pods are so fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in width, are entirely stringless, and when cooked are of a delicious rich flavor. In our trials we liked this the best of all the wax pole beans. Lb. 20c; by mail, 30c.

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOMESTEAD—We consider this the best and most prolific bean that grows, producing long, tender, brittle beans of the finest quality; in bearing until killed off by the frost. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMAS—Immense yielder; large, fine beans of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.



BURGER'S STRINGLESS

BURGER'S STRINGLESS—For Northern growers, this is the best Green Pod Pole Bean. The pods are long and absolutely stringless, with a flavor equal to the Bush Bean. The beans themselves are small and white, being good for baking after the pods have become too ripe. The vines bear for a long time, thus producing a continuous crop. This Bean has the advantage over other Pole Beans in not having a long vine, so it may be grown on bush instead of on a pole. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.

HORTICULTURAL or ITALIAN—Prolific, large, tender, stringless, green pods; used either as a string or shell bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Pods long, green and flat; good either as a string or shell bean. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.

ENGLISH BROAD WINDSOR or HORSE BEANS—The largest and best of its kind. Pkt. 10c. lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00.

LAZY WIFE (Pole)—A good climbing variety, bearing pods in clusters, stringless, round podded, fine flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.40.

BLUE LAKE CREASEBACK—Heavy cropping green podded variety, bearing in clusters, pods 5 or 6 inches in length, fleshy and stringless. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.15.

INDIAN CHIEF, or TALL BLACK WAX—A black-seeded wax variety with thick, golden-yellow pods. Very hardy and prolific, and the most popular of the pole wax beans. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.

SCARLET RUNNER—The popular English pole beans, very ornamental, producing bright scarlet pea-like flowers; pods when young are very tender. Pkt. 5c; 1/2 lb. 15c; lb. 25c.

MANGEL WURZEL— STOCK BEETS



Copyright.

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL

For main crop, sow about March 1st in rows 22 inches apart, using about six pounds of seed per acre. To get good, large and uniform beets, the plants should be thinned when in the fourth leaf to six inches apart in the row. (Write for prices on large quantities.)

MANGEL GIANT HALF SUGAR BEET—Oval, rose colored. Yields an extraordinary big crop of roots, containing much higher percentage of sugar than any other sort. Lb. 35c.

MANGEL GOLDEN TANKARD (Selected)—Giant yellow, oval shape variety, small yellow stemmed top. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs.—Write for prices.

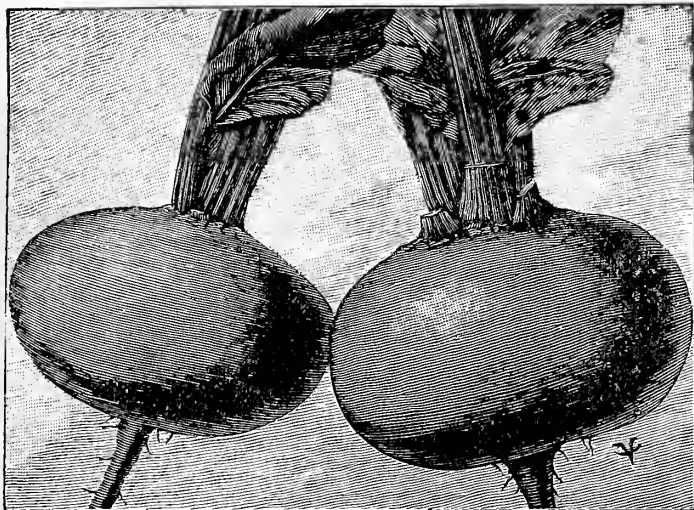
MANGEL DANISH RED GIANT ECKENDORF—Is of cylindrical form and grows mostly above the surface. Awarded a first-class certificate by the Danish Government as a very heavy cropper. A farmer here had a yield of fifty-eight tons per acre. Lb. 35c.

MANGEL DANISH SLUDSTRUP—Long, reddish yellow, grows well above the ground, and easy to pull. It has repeatedly been awarded a first-class certificate by the Danish Government and is doubtless the best Mangel in the world. No other crop can match it. Lb. 35c.

MANGEL MAMMOTH LONG RED—Color same as the name implies and attains a very large size. Lb. 35c.

BEETS—FOR TABLE USE

The soil best suited for Beet culture is that which is rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked; when the plants are large enough thin out to stand 6 inches apart in rows; continue for a succession as late as the middle of July. Keep well cultivated. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 or 6 pounds for an acre.



EGYPTIAN BLOOD

EARLY ECLIPSE—A very early, round-rooted bright red variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN—One of the best early, dark red blood beets, rather flat shape, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

DETROIT BLOOD RED—Round, skin dark red, flesh bright red. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

BASSANO—Early, light color, good sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA BLOOD TURNIP—A most desirable sort for the kitchen garden; round, dark red, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—Very good, long, dark red beet; fine strain for winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

No vegetable requires less care than this, and it is safe to say that none yields as constantly as this spinach, producing uninterruptedly from July until Winter. Also called "Cut and Come Again Spinach."

If your garden space is limited, Swiss Chard must have a place, for in ground occupied, Swiss Chard produces more food for the table than almost any other vegetable. The leaves are used for greens the same as Spinach or beet tops; they are equal in quality and easier to prepare than spinach, and far superior to beets. Sow early in Spring, in rows 16 inches apart, and thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. It can be used all summer when spinach is not available. Later the leaves grow very large, with broad, flat, pure white stems and mid-ribs, which may be cooked like Asparagus or made into very good pickles.

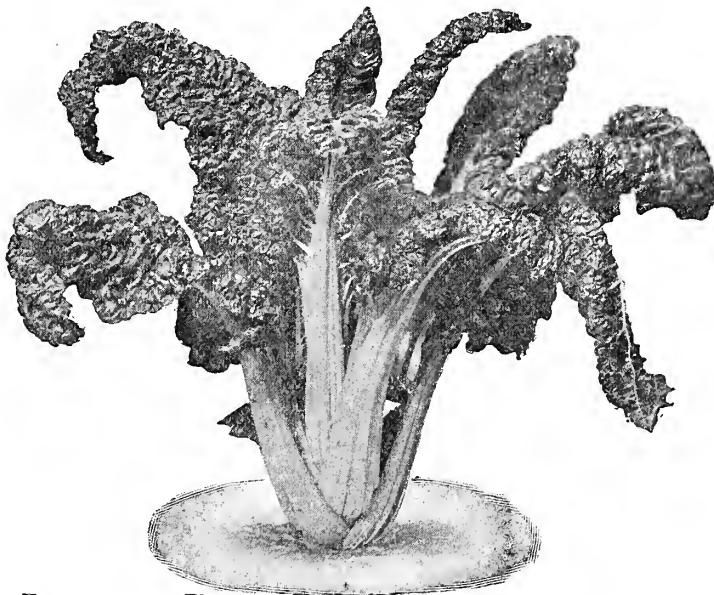
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; lb. \$1.00.

NEW SWISS CHARD. GIANT LUCULLUS—The largest of all Chards. Very distinct, the leaves being well crumpled. Blonde in colour, with broad ribs. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

CARDOON

Culture—Sow early in spring, in rows where the plants are to stand, and thin them to two feet apart. When full size, bind them together with bast or raffia, and earth up like celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads soups and stews. The stems should be wintered in a cellar away from frost.

LARGE SOLID—Smooth; grows about 4 feet high; leaves nearly free from spines. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.



From our own Photograph

SWISS CHARD.

GIANT LUCULLUS

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Chou de Bruxelles

Berza de Brusels

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as cauliflower, and transplant in July, 1 foot apart in the rows, which should be 1½ feet apart. The Brussels sprouts is, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. Strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally good.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF—The very best and purest strain. Per pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ½lb. 50c; Lb. \$1.50.

CABBAGE**All Select Strains**

It is difficult to give definite cultural directions for cabbage, since it is possible to have good cabbage at all seasons of the year in some parts of the country, and seed can be planted almost any time of the year. There are three good seasons for sowing the seed, however—in September for early spring cabbage, in March for summer and fall cabbage, and in

June or July for winter cabbage. The seed sprouts quickly, and is likely to come up very thick in the seed bed. It should be thinned early, or the plants become spindly, and then do not head well. Transplanted to the field, they should be put twelve inches apart, in rows eighteen inches apart. To prevent the heads splitting open in the field before they are ready to be harvested, the plants should be loosened a little at the root. Cabbage requires considerable moisture, but too much water causes them to rot very readily.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—A splendid main crop sort, producing large, flat, solid heads; for evenness of crop and size our strain cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

EARLY YORK—A standard early sort of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A standard second early variety, very hard heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. 2.00.

**CALIFORNIA SUCCESSION**

CALIFORNIA SUCCESSION—Fine strain of large, solid heads of finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼lb. 90c.

**EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**

CABBAGE—(Continued)

GENUINE DANISH BALL-HEAD—Because of its "great solidity" of head, and its unequalled keeping and shipping qualities, Danish Ball-head has supplanted nearly all other varieties for winter use. Many trials have demonstrated the superiority of the Danish seed of this variety over that grown in other countries and localities. The Ball-head we offer is the tall stemmed strain. The heads are of excellent market size—not too large. They are very hard, almost round, fine grained, and will weigh one-fourth more than other varieties of equal size. There is no higher bred cabbage seed than the strain we offer. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—A superior type, very fine, large, round heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SAVOY DRUMHEAD—A large, very curly, solid head, the most popular of this class. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ALL SEASONS or VANDERGAW—One of the best for the market grower, as it forms large, solid heads of the finest quality; a fine fall and winter sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—We consider this variety the best of all earlies. It is by far the most popular sort of its class, and although introduced years ago, is still the standard. Our strain of seed is the best that careful and continuous selection for earliness and size can make. Every head which does not reach the very highest perfection is discarded when sorting for seed. Among the good points of this variety may be mentioned the large solid head; its uniform excellent quality; its few outside leaves, permitting close planting, and heavy outer leaves, covering the heart and thus affording it protection against severe weather. The heads are conical in shape, the point being rather blunt or rounded. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75.

RED ROCK—The best large red cabbage; good head-er and good red color to the center. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$2.75.

SUREHEAD—Round flattened heads which are of uniform size, very hard and of fine texture, a good keeper and shipper and a general favorite with gardeners; heads weigh from 10 to 15 pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

CELERY**Celeri Apios**

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills 8 or 10 inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to 6 or 8 inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the North, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set plants in shallow trenches. We say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants must be set in a single row in a narrow trench; or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be 1 foot apart, and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—Requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, solid and crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

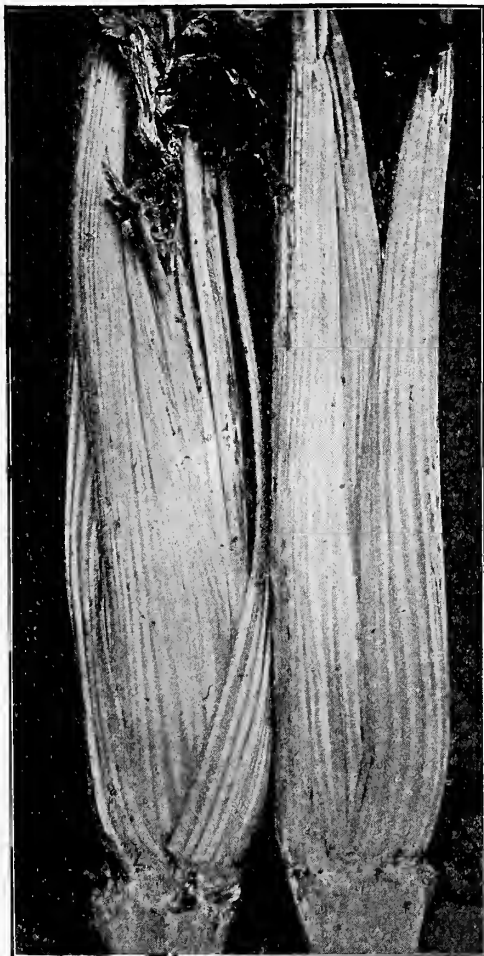
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—This is our finest variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

GIANT PASCAL—An easily blanching and fine keeping, large, late sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL—Solid and fine flavored, golden yellow heart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery.

SMOOTH PRAGUE—Best of its kind; large, solid roots. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



STOCK CARROTS



IMPROVED LONG ORANGE

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A well known sort. It is a good keeper, of fine quality, extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LONG WHITE BELGIAN—A long, slender variety, growing about one-third above ground, very productive, highly nutritious, a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CARROTS

Carrots, to grow in perfection, require a rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For an early crop sow in March and April in drills about 1 foot apart, thinning out to 4 inches in the row; sow for main crop in August and September. The large, late varieties for field culture should be sown in drills 3 to 3½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. An important point in sowing Carrots, as in all other seeds, is to tread the row firmly after sowing. One ounce will sow over 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for one acre.

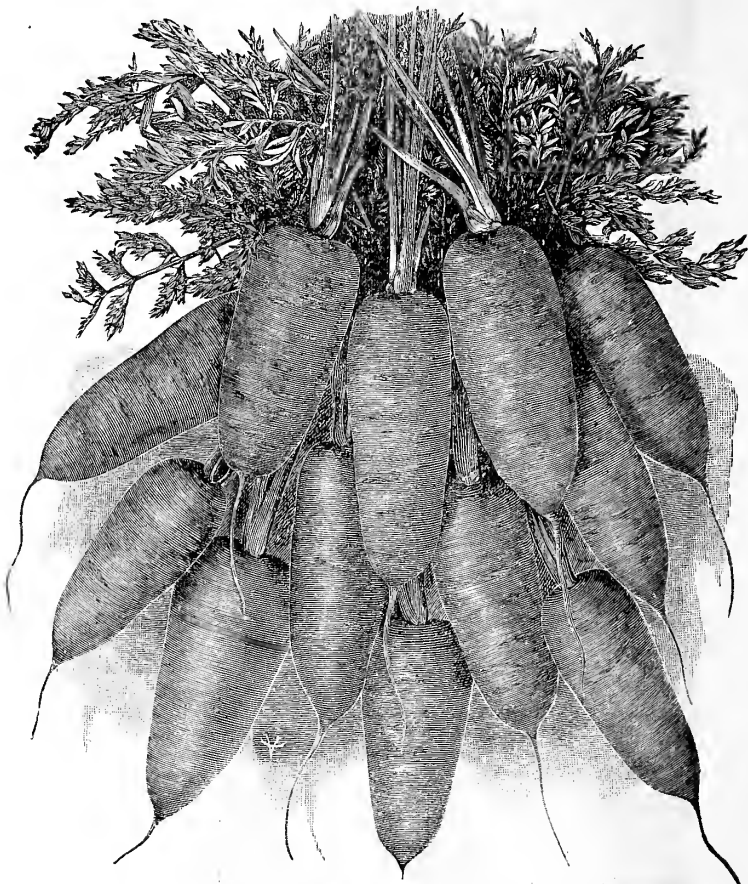
EARLY ROUND FRENCH—Very early, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY SCARLET HORN (Dutch Horn)—Larger than the French, 1½ inches thick, 3 inches long, deep rich orange, fine grained. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CHANTENEY HALF LONG STUMP ROOTED—Very popular among market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

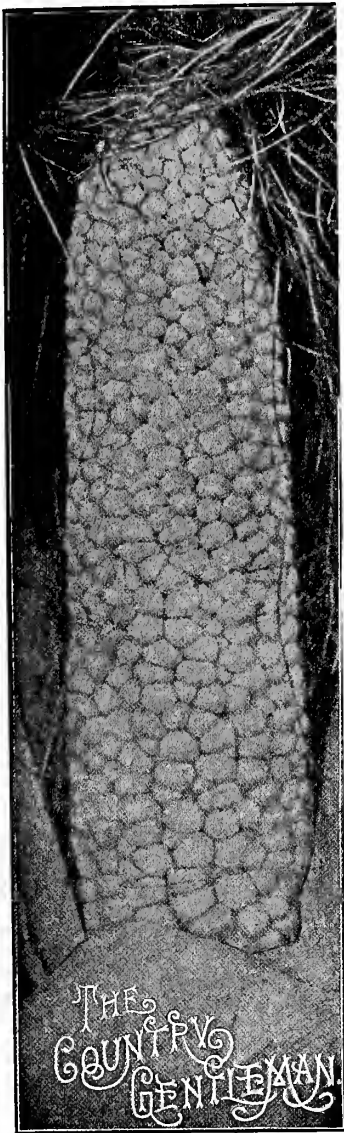
HALF LONG DANVERS—This is a broad shouldered carrot, cylindrical in shape, stump rooted, of excellent color, good flavor and a most wonderful producer; one of the best for table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c. lb. 85c.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE—A short, thick, blunt variety, good for the home garden as well as the market gardener. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



- HALF LONG DANVERS

SWEET CORN



The Sweet or Sugar Corn varieties being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted until May, or when the soil has become warm and dry. For a full supply for the table during the entire season plant every ten days or two weeks until the last week in July, in hills 2x3 feet apart for the early kinds, 3x3 feet for the large, late sorts. Some plant in rows 3½ feet apart and 8 inches apart in the rows. Give frequent and thorough cultivation all the season. If ordered by mail add 10 cents per pound for postage.

SWEETEST, TENDEREST AND BEST EARLY SWEET CORN—GOLDEN BANTAM.

The sweetest of all early sweet corns and considered by many as the richest and best-flavored of all corn. Medium early in season, about a week later than Cory.

The corn is a golden yellow color, impressing one at first as field corn; as soon as eaten, however, there is an immediate call for more. May be planted at intervals during season for continued table use. Our seed has been selected especially for table quality. Lb. 20c; by mail, 30c.

GOLDEN CREAM—The flavor of Golden Cream is rich nut-like and delicious and better than other corns. It is good enough to eat raw. Morse's Golden Cream is early, prolific and a fine sort; seed yellow. Pkt. 10c; lb. 35c; postpaid; by express or freight lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Very sweet and of superior flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c.

ALAMEDA SUGAR—Very large, white grain; ears large and well filled. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 55c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—One of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 10c; lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 75c.

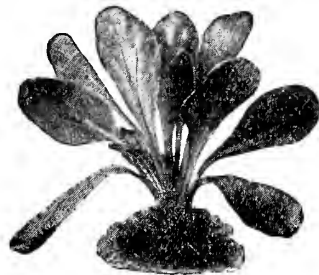
PERRY'S HYBRID—Very early and of large size; valuable for market. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 65c.

METROPOLITAN—Large, handsome ears, of fine flavor; very early. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c.

EARLY MINNESOTA—An old favorite, extra early Sweet Corn. 8 to 10 rowed variety of excellent quality, large white grains and is immensely popular because of its being extremely productive. Good for market, home and canning use. We have a very desirable strain. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

BLACK MEXICAN—This is now a standard medium early variety in spite of its bluish purple grains, and on account of its deliciously sweet and fine grained quality, is becoming more of a favorite every year. For the home garden it is extremely desirable and those who once plant and try it, always return for more next season. 8 to 10 rowed. The ears are about 8 inches long; kernels are bluish purple to black and rather flat in shape. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

CORN SALAD



CORN SALAD

CORN SALAD—Mache-Steck Salat—A most refreshing salad. Is hardy, of use in winter in place of lettuce. Sow in fall in cool weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CHERVIL

DOUBLE CURLED CHERVIL—(Koerbel-Cerfeuil)—Similar to Parsley, but handsomer. Excellent for garnishings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

CRESS

WATER CRESS (Wasser-Cresse de fontaine)—The pleasant peculiar flavor of watercress makes it one of the most delicate salads for table use. It will grow where there is a good supply of fresh, pure water, and it need not be running water. It can be grown in tubs of good soil kept in a shady place, provided sufficient water is given it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

CHICORY

LARGE ROOTED MAGDEBURG—The roots are cut in thick slices, roasted and used for coffee. The leaves in spring also make a good salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

CURLED UPLAND CRESS—Has highly prized flavor of watercress. Is green nearly the whole year, and ready for use before any other salad in the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant 100 hills; two pounds will plant 1 acre. Cucumbers succeed best in a rich, loamy soil. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds, in berry boxes, or small flower-pots 6 weeks before they can be set out in open ground. When danger of frost is over, transplant in hills 4 feet apart each way. For general crop, plant in May, about 6 or 8 seeds in a hill. Leave 4 of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attack of insects. To protect the vines from bugs, sprinkle with Slug-Shot, the best insecticide we know of.

CUMBERLAND PICKLING—This variety is the result of a cross between Paris Pickling and White Spine, and retains the characteristics of the former in being thickly covered with small white spines. The vine is sturdy and very prolific. The mature fruits are from 9 to 10 inches in length. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—Select stock. Our strain is the very best. The most popular of the white spine varieties. The flavor is superb, the beautiful smooth and straight fruits have a wonderful dark, shiny green color and measure 10 to 14 inches in length. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Good for both pickles and slicing. This variety, of the hardy White Spine type, is a rapid, strong grower and is very prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines, except on the extreme stem end, making it excellent for slicing. The flesh is very firm, crisp and tender at all stages. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ½ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

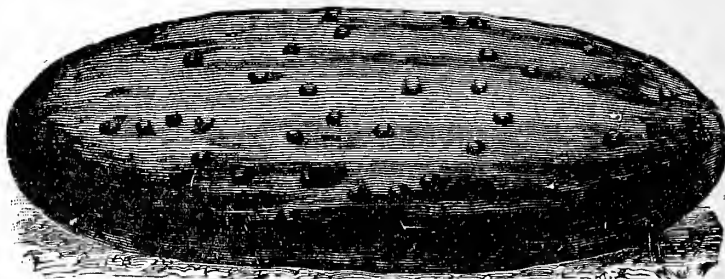
IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A selection from the Long Green. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruit, which is about 12 inches long, is formed almost as early as the short sorts. They are firm, crisp and of fine flavor. Those desiring a long dark green cucumber will find our strain unsurpassed. The fruits make excellent pickles and when ripe they make the very best sweet pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY FRAME—A popular, early, medium length sort; fine pickle variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

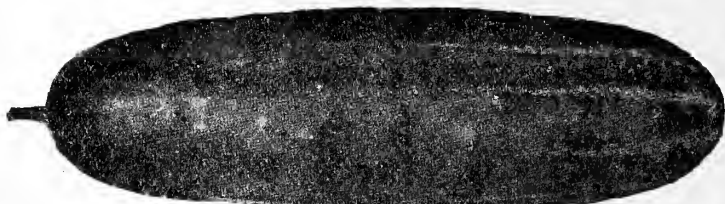
ROLLISON'S TELEGRAPH—A standard variety always to be depended upon for crop and quality of fruits. A free bearer, its fruits averaging from 14 inches to 16 inches in length. Pkt. 25 seeds, 25c.

THE CUMBERLAND PICKLE—Good for both pickles and slicing. This variety, of the hardy White Spine type, is a rapid, strong grower and is very prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from all other hardy sorts in being thickly set with fine spines, except on the extreme stem end, making it excellent for slicing. The flesh is very firm, crisp and tender at all stages. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

WEST INDIA GERKIN—A very small, oval, pickling variety; fine for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.



CUMBERLAND



ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE

COOL AND CRISP—Extra early and prolific; long, straight; a perfect pickling sort.

FORDHOOK—Very prolific, medium size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—Good for frames or open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

EVERBEARING—Small size, very early and enormously productive; valuable as a pickling sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GARDEN LEMON or LEMON CUCUMBER—Fruits short, nearly round, with yellow and green markings, skin smooth, flesh exceedingly tender and of sweet flavor. Best when just turning yellow. Makes good preserves. Pkt. 10c; 2 for 15c; oz. 25c.

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS.

COVENT GARDEN FAVORITE—Wonderfully prolific, fine long, dark green fruit; one of the best cucumbers grown. Pkt. 25 seeds, 25c.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture same as Cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to defend them from the sun and rain. One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

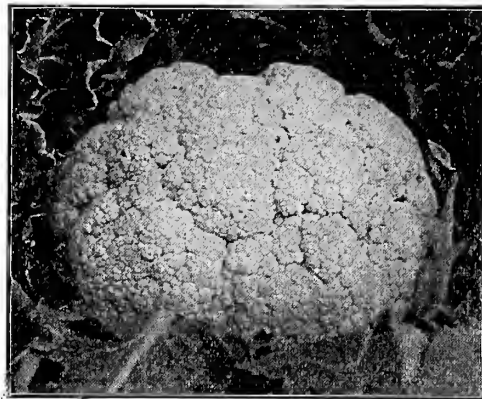
OUR NEW CAULIFLOWER, "CALIFORNIA"—This is undoubtedly the finest flavored, surest heading, snowiest white cauliflower yet introduced. A trial will prove that we have not over-praised its merits. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Very dwarf and compact; one of the best. Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.00.

EARLY SNOWBALL—A very popular, large, heavy sort; very fine. Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00.

EARLY PARIS—Heads of medium size; a first-class sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

AUTUMN GIANT—A very large, late variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.



CAULIFLOWER—CALIFORNIA

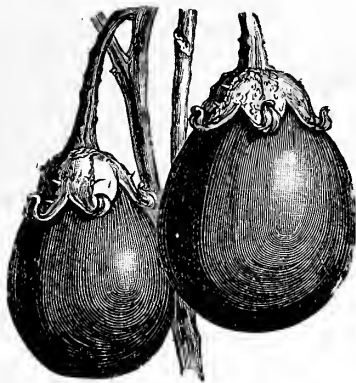
DANDELION

FRENCH SEED—There is a growing demand for cultivated Dandelions, which are fast becoming favorite Spring Greens. The thick leaves or cabbage variety we list is an improvement on the common sorts, being almost double the usual size. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60.

WHITE PEARL—A smooth-leaved variety with large, egg-shaped, pure white fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

BLACK PEKIN—An early, prolific variety, and valuable for market gardeners' use. Fruit is nearly round; skin smooth and black. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

EGG PLANT



EGG PLANT

BLACK BEAUTY—Rich purple black in color and a remarkable market variety. Is early and makes also a fine sort for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—An early variety and also a very profitable one. The fruit is long and thin and of a rich dark purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

NEW YORK IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE—The principal market variety; plants are large and spreading; fruit large and of deep rich purple. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

ENDIVE

A salad vegetable which is becoming very valuable for winter use. The seed should be sown in June or July in 18-inch rows, and thinned to about six inches apart. When quite well grown, the outer leaves should be tied, thus blanching the inner leaves and the heart. It is hardly palatable until after frost, being rather bitter if used in summer.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN, or ESCAROLE—A variety having wide, thick leaves, straight at the edges and curved toward the center. Color dull green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GREEN CURLED—Has very curly leaves, the midrib being wide and whitish and the outer edges very much indented and crested. A very attractive plant, and one of the very best varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

STAGHORN—A curly type, the lobes and divisions of the leaves being wider than in the curled varieties. Is a popular garden sort in San Francisco. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE CURLED—A light yellowish-green variety; very curly and quite ornamental. A good variety for general use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

SEEDS OF POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS

BASIL-SWEET—Used for flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.25.

BORAGE—Leaves used as a salad. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CARAWAY—Used in flavoring liquors and bread. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CATNIP—Has medicinal qualities. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

CORIANDER—Seeds aromatic. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

DILL—Used for flavoring vinegar. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

FENNEL—Seeds aromatic; for flavoring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

HOREHOUND—Has medicinal qualities. Pkt. 5c. oz. 25c.

LAVENDER—For oil and distilled water. Pkt. 5c. oz. 20c.

MARJORAM, SWEET—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

ROSEMARY—Yields an aromatic oil and water. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

SAGE—A culinary herb. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SAVORY—Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

THYME, FRENCH—Used as seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

HORSE RADISH SETS

Roots will produce good Radish fit for use in one season's growth. Plant the set small end down, so that the top will be two inches under the soil. Per dozen, 40c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

PURE CULTURE SPAWN—Formerly all Mushroom Spawn was obtained from wild Mushrooms growing along the English mill tracks. By scientific research Spawn makers now produce Spawn from select Mushrooms from their own cultivated beds. Moreover, the bricks of Spawn are now inoculated directly from the test tube cultures, thus producing a much stronger and quicker growth, both in the brick and in the planted beds.

Cultural directions mailed on request. Price per brick 25c; by mail, 40c.

KALE OR BORECOLE

This plant is useful for furnishing a large supply of greens for boiling during the early fall, winter, and spring months. Seeds should be sown thinly in drills, transplanting to rows three feet apart when of sufficient size.

DWARF GREEN CURLED KALE—This is hardier than cabbage. The leaves are as curly as Parsley, tender, and of very fine flavor. We have an excellent strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH—A very tall variety growing about 3 feet high. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

JERSEY KALE OR THOUSAND-HEADED—A tall variety with smooth leaves. Especially used for feeding chickens. Furnishes lots of green feed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SIBERIAN—A very large plain-leaved variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



TALL SCOTCH KALE

KOHL RABI

For early use sow in February or March in the open ground. Cover the seed about one-quarter inch deep. Transplant into rows two feet apart and plants ten to twelve inches apart in the rows.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—The most popular sort grown; color light green; very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.15.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—Similar to preceding, except in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



KOHL RABI

LEEK

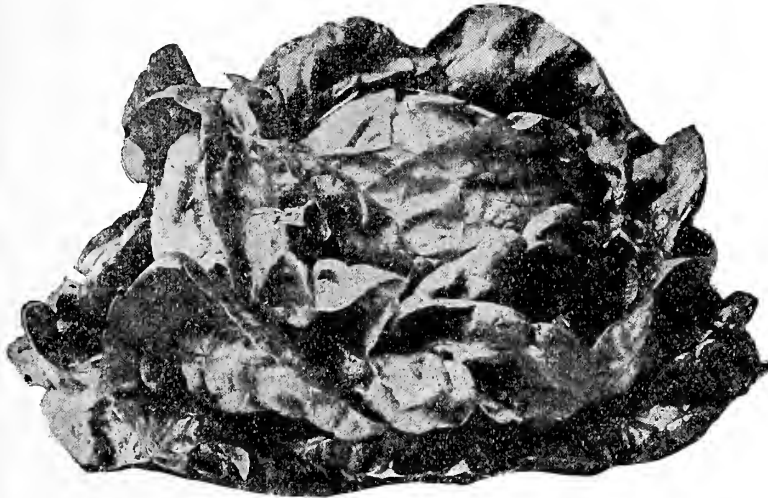
A most desirable vegetable; has a mild onion flavor; used for flavoring soups and meats; sow early in spring and late in summer.

AMERICAN FLAG—A strong growing variety, hardy and productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE CARENTAN or MUSSELBURG—Distinct and dark colored leaves, stout in habit and hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

LETTUCE

Lettuce seed should be covered very shallow to secure germination, especially the black seeded, if sown under glass or in the house. For early spring use, sow in September and protect through the winter in cold frames, the same as cabbages, or sow in hot beds in March and transplant to open ground as soon as it can be worked. For late supplies sow in open ground as soon as the season will permit, in rows one foot apart; thin out plants one foot apart in rows. If sown every two or three weeks to the middle of August, it may be had in perfection the entire season. One ounce will sow 125 feet of drill and produce 3,000 plants.



MAY KING

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium-sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. There is just a faint tint of brown on the head.

We have had no end of praise from our friends and customers who have tried this variety. It is essentially a Spring sort and does well all Summer. Being of rapid growth and quick heading it is especially recommended for home garden and is universally esteemed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

PASSION—The most popular variety among California and New Orleans market gardeners. A medium-sized cabbage, butter-heading sort. We have the best and truest stock of this variety that can be obtained. It is especially recommended as a garden lettuce for our climate. It heads well, and bears shipping remarkably well, since it revives nicely after wilting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.

ROMAINE, COS, or CELERY LETTUCE—This lettuce has a distinct, upright habit and is considered by many to be the highest quality; very crisp and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

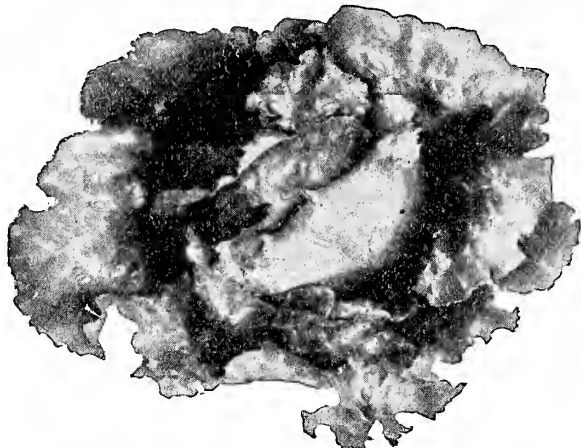
BIG BOSTON—A light green, solid cabbage sort; fine for winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

MAXIMUM, OR IMMENSITY—A very large heading variety; one of the largest of the cabbage sorts. It is especially adapted for planting in the Fall and Winter, and makes a fine tender buttery head. A number of our best local market gardeners have been growing it and find it unsurpassed for a fine heavy shipping variety.

LOS ANGELES MARKET or WONDERFUL—A fine, large, crisp, tight-heading variety; bright green, curly leaves; head large and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.20.

LETTUCE (Continued)

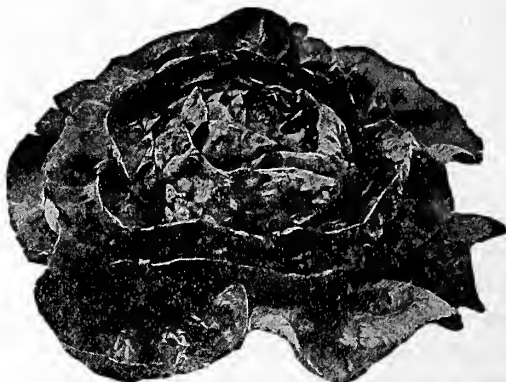
IMPROVED HANSON—One of the best for the kitchen, producing large heads of a light yellowish green, that are very crisp and brittle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.



LETTUCE—LOS ANGELES MARKET

ICEBERG—A large, crisp and brittle variety; buttery, and very fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Very large, solid heads; golden yellow inside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



BIG BOSTON

DEACON—A large cabbage variety having thick, bright-green leaves; forms a large, buttery head; very bright golden-yellow inside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

PRIZE HEAD—The best loose-bunching variety; leaves brown and very curly, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

MUSK MELON

(Cantaloupe)

One ounce will plant 80 hills; 2 pounds will plant an acre. A light, warm, rich soil is essential for this crop. Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, using 6 to 8 seeds in the hill. After all danger of destruction by bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants to a hill; when about 1 foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines and makes the fruit mature early. To protect the vines from bugs, sprinkle with Slug-Shot, the best insecticide we know of.

LONG ISLAND BEAUTY—On style of Hackensack. The earliest and finest in quality and the most beautiful of all musk melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

PAUL ROSE—Handsome, oval variety; rich orange flesh; very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

MONTREAL MARKET NUTMEG—Large, round, netted; thick fleshed; very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

LARGE YELLOW CANTALOUPE (Fine Stock)—Fruit of this variety long and coarsely netted, slightly ribbed; flesh light greenish yellow. Fine old shipping sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Large, round, and of very good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

BURRELL'S GEM OR DEFENDER—Many like a fine grained, smooth salmon-red fleshed musk-melon. Such a one is Defender, the best of this sort; medium sized, oval; deeply netted and of an entirely distinct and delicious flavor. Pkt. 05c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ROCKY FORD SELECTED—This selected strain of cantaloupe is the result of many years extra selection of the best shaped and earliest fruits, grown on the most vigorous and healthy plants. The skin is green, turning to a grayish color when ready for market, and heavily netted. The fruit is oblong, weighing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; has small seed cavity; the flesh is light green, except next to the seeds, where it is slightly tinged yellow and very solid. The flavor is so sweet and luscious that the flesh can be eaten close to the rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



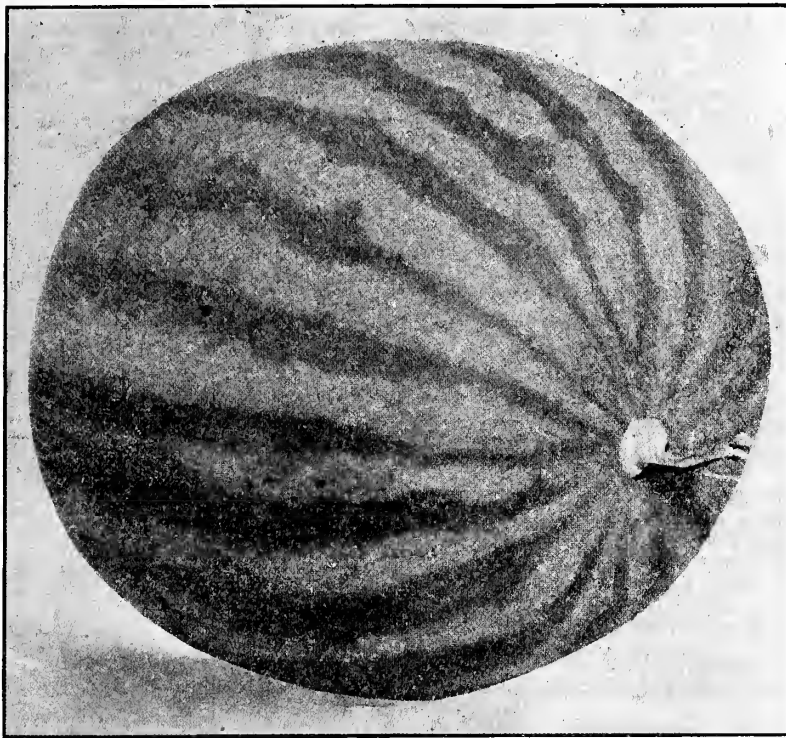
Casaba Musk Melon

CASABA or WINTER PINEAPPLE—GOLDEN BEAUTY—Similar to the well known Winter Casaba, except that it has a beautiful golden yellow color before it ripens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

BANANA—Very long cucumber shape and delicious odor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

DEFENDER—This is one of the best yellow sort. Medium size, oval shape, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting, flesh firm, fine grain, rich deep yellow, rind hard, thin, firm. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

WATER MELON



CULTURE.—This is the same as for musk melon, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart. One ounce for 30 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

BLACK BOULDER—Dark green, tough skin, splendid shipper; flesh, bright red, crisp, sweet, excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

ALABAMA SWEETS—A favorite Texas shipping variety, dark green color, good size and excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

DIXIE—A fine old standard, second early, good quality, shipping variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A long, striped melon of medium size, good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—Mottled and striped oblong melon, very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

HALBERT HONEY WATER MELON—This new Melon has all the good qualities of Kleckley sweet, and has fruits more even and regular in outline, with a darker, richer colored skin. Vines are very vigorous and set fruits very freely—four and five large melons are frequently seen clustered closely together. It is one of the earliest melons grown, and averages 18 to 20 inches long. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

HUNGARIAN HONEY—Very early variety; fine for northern latitudes; round; flesh, bright red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SWEET HEART—Very large; bright skin; sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

SPLENDID NEW MELON, ANGELENO—The Angeleno is almost perfectly round; dark green, thin rind, delicious flesh. It should not be pulled until the yellow shows through the deep green. It is the most profitable melon ever produced; its color is a rich, dark green, almost black; its symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, is uniform throughout the field; a fine shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

COLORADO PRESERVING MELON—It is immensely productive. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with only very few seeds. The melons will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets. They grow on most any kind of soil, stand dry seasons very well and seem adapted to most climates. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

TOM WATSON WATER MELON—Produces melons 18 to 24 inches long and 10 to 12 inches in diameter and weighing 50 to 60 lbs. The deep red flesh is of excellent flavor; the heart is large but without core. It has a thin rind but very tough, making it an excellent shipper. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CUBAN QUEEN—A large and solid variety, rind very thin and strong, skin striped with dark and light green. Vines strong, healthy and of vigorous growth; very heavy cropper, flesh bright red, tender and melting, luscious, crisp and very sugary. It is an excellent keeper, and bears transit well. Pkt 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CHILEAN—A very brittle, thin-skinned variety, of the highest merits for home garden. It is slightly oblong; the skin is deep green, striped with still deeper green; the flesh is bright red, juicy and very sweet. It grows to a large size and we recommend it very highly, especially for the southern states. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—The best quality of all Water Melons. Large, oblong melon, 20 inches in length, by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark green, flesh, bright scarlet, the rind only about one-half inch in thickness. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. The melon is better for home use than for shipping, and we believe it is the best table melon today. Monte Cristo is very much like it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

OKRA

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

Culture—Sow about the middle of April when the ground is warm, and in hills about three feet apart; cover seed one-half inch and thin plants to three in a hill. Keep ground well hoed and earth up around the plants to support them. Gather pods while young and tender. Excellent for soups and stews, etc., to which they impart a rich flavor.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN—Long, slender pods, very productive, and only 14 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

WHITE VELVET—Smooth and of a velvety appearance. Tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

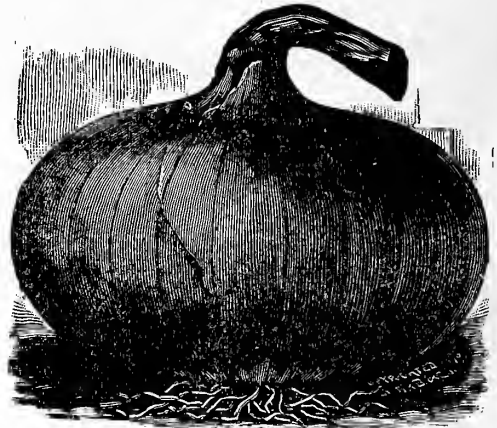
ONIONS

Produced from the finest selected bulbs. One of our specialties.

The best onions are grown on low, sandy, or mucky lands, with natural moisture, and plenty of it. Higher lands can be used if irrigated, providing the land is rich and very well worked before planting the seed. Onions do not follow a hay or grain crop to good advantage, since the soil lacks nitrogen and humus. A piece of land contemplated for onions should be planted to beans, peas, or some other vegetable crop one or two years.

On high lands the seed should be sown in December or early in January, while on low lands any time from February 1st to March 10th will do, depending on the condition of the weather. Sow in rows from twelve to sixteen inches apart, using four to five pounds of seed. In irrigating onions, it is important that the land never be allowed to get dry, for a check in the growth will either force the plant to run to seed or will make stiff necks. In the house garden, plant early in drills, using one ounce to 250 feet of row.

WHITE PORTUGAL (Silver Skin)—A large, flat onion of mild flavor and great beauty; a favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.



AUSTRALIAN BROWN

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Quick to mature; a long keeper, solid and heavy; an excellent Onion for shipping. The bulbs are perfectly globe shaped. The skin is a light brown. Their solidity gives them great weight and a bushel weighs several pounds heavier than a bushel of American varieties. The Onions are thin-necked and ripen very evenly in all soils. As the plant makes a very quick growth it matures the bulbs before the hot, dry summer weather sets in, and this, in connection with its exceptional keeping qualities, makes it a most profitable variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

PRIZETAKER, THE HANDSOMEST, LARGEST YELLOW GLOBE ONION—An excellent keeper, of finest flavor, handsomest shape and enormous size, many single Onions having been raised to weigh five pounds and over from seed the first year. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

WHITE BERMUDA—TRUE TENERIFFE GROWN—These are the mammoth onions which are annually grown in large quantities, both in Bermuda and our Southern States, and imported to our northern markets in the early spring. In the southern part of the United States as well as Bermuda our imported Teneriffe seed gives the best results. In our northern climate the bulbs are much smaller, but mature early, and retain much of the mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones. These beautiful oval shaped onions are unsurpassed for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS

FANCY YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—This onion is the standard winter sort in many markets. The shape is almost globe form and the bulbs are quite large with thin necks, ripening down well. The skin is a fine brown, orange yellow, while the flesh is pure white, solid, and of good quality. Its keeping qualities are of the best. This strain is so nearly globe-shaped that it passes for a globe and its earliness makes it valuable for market. The crop is very uniform and ripens at one time. Our seed is the very best selection and care can make it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$2.00.

ONIONS (Continued)

CALIFORNIA RED GLOBE—Very mild, large, early, highly esteemed as a green onion. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

WHITE QUEEN—Pure white, small, flat, extra early, fine for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

RED WETHERSFIELD, LARGE—The largest, heaviest yielder and best keeper of all Red Onions. This is the standard red variety, large size. Skin deep purplish red. Smooth and glossy flesh, white, lightly tinged with pinkish rose. The large, solid onions keep well for late winter markets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

ONION SETS

The Use of Onion Sets.

FOR LARGE ONIONS—Bottom Onion Sets produce an Onion ready for market or the household from four to six weeks earlier than can be done by sowing the seed, and the product of the set is identical with that of the seed. This gives the market gardener ample time to sell his entire crop at the early high prices and permits the sowing of another crop on the land the same year.

FOR GREEN ONIONS—Onion Sets produce good green or Spring Onions on any soil in half the time it takes to raise these from seed. Every private garden should contain a sowing of sets. Pound, 20c; by mail, 30c. For larger quantities, write for prices.

PARSLEY

Used for garnishing dishes of meat, or cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for a family, providing the leaves are cut often and the plant not allowed to seed. Sow the seed in drills early in Spring, using one-fourth of an ounce to 100 feet.

HAMBURG, or TURNIP ROOTED—A plain-leaved variety, forming a long, thick, edible root. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

PLAIN or SINGLE—A very hardy variety. The leaves are flat and not curled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

DOUBLE CURLED—A curled variety, very hardy and easy to grow. Deep, rich green, and by many preferred to the extremely curly varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.



CALIFORNIA MOSS CURLED—A very pretty, bright green curled variety, very hardy and easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

PEPPERS

Peppers are indispensable as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large varieties are mainly used for this purpose and pickling. The mild, sweet varieties, like Golden Dawn and Ruby King are used for Mangoes, while the small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. Sow in hotbeds in February or March, or in a warm, sheltered border in May, and when the season is favorable, transplant in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in row, in good, rich ground.

BELL, LARGE—Large, bright red; largely used for pickling. It is of such mild flavor that it may be eaten as a vegetable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

CHINESE GIANT—Very large; flesh very mild and thick; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

CAYENNE, LONG RED—Bright red, slender pods, 3 inches long; pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

RUBY KING—Bright red; 4 to 6 inches long; mild; best for stuffing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

SWEET MOUNTAIN—Large size; regular, handsome shape; mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

RED CHILI—Very productive; very small; red and very pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

PIMIENTO PEPPERS—This pepper is rapidly growing in favor. Not only is it mild, with thick heavy flesh, but it has a delicate flavor and richness. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth; it presents an attractive appearance when filled for the table. It is delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions. Very prolific and a good shipper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

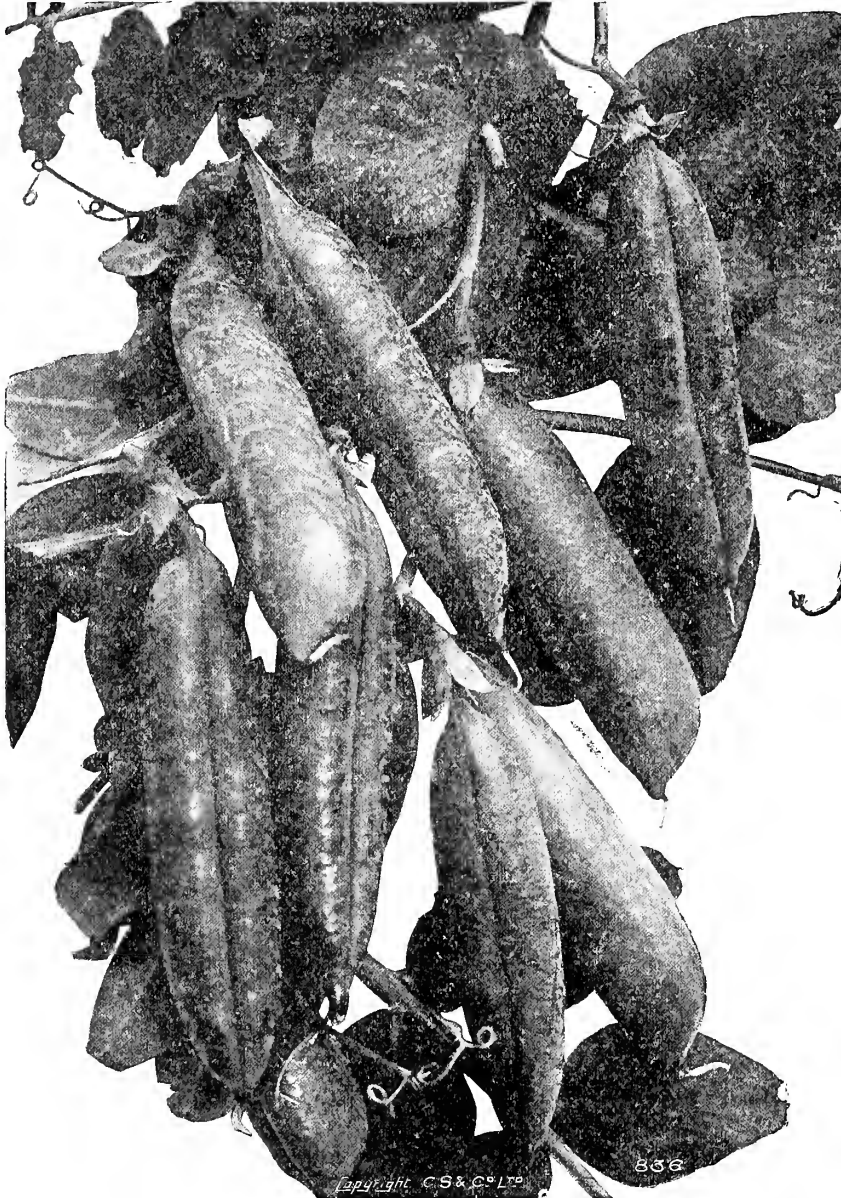
ANAHEIM CHILI—(Chili Caliente). The country around Anaheim is the greatest pepper growing section in the world, the shipments running over 100 car loads a year. Our seed is selected from the finest and most productive fields in that vicinity and is certain to produce crops. This pepper is from 6 to 8 inches long and tapers from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter at the top to a point. When dried it is a brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

PARSNIPS

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked in rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to 6 or 8 inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down weeds. Valuable as a stock food.

HOLLOW CROWN—The best and most popular parsnip grown; fine and smooth; grows from 15 to 20 inches long; large, thick shoulder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

PEAS



If ordered by mail add 8c per pound for postage

A light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. If they grow too vigorously and show no signs of bloom, run a spade along about 8 inches from the row straight down, and thereby root prune them. Do this each side of the row, and they will bloom in a few days. Plant as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks for succession throughout the season. Plant single or double rows from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and 3 inches deep; hoe often. In dry weather, peas should be soaked in soft water five or six hours before planting, and if the ground is very dry, they should be watered in rows.

LITTLE MARVEL—A first-early Pea, which has won great popularity for its many fine qualities. The plant is unusually robust in habit, and carries a heavy crop of long, pointed pods of a dark green color, which are well filled with rich-flavored peas. So numerous are the pods that the plants present a most striking appearance while growing. We regard this as one of the best varieties in the dwarf section of the early class. Height about 15 inches. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c; by mail, 35c.

From a Photo

PEA—LITTLE MARVEL

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—One of the most popular tall late varieties. Is very prolific and hardy, and the peas are of especially fine, rich quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

AMERICAN WONDER—Dwarf, wrinkled peas, very early and productive, flavor excellent. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

LAXTONIAN—An ideal variety suited both for the home or market garden, medium dwarf in growth, but producing large pods usually 5 to 6 inches long. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.

ALAMEDA SUGAR—Hardy and heavy cropper; grows 30 inches high; peas are large and fine flavored; very popular among market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

PEAS (Continued)

CALIFORNIA MARROWFAT—Second early; the pods long and straight; a fine standard sort; of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

LITTLE GEMS—A fine early variety; grows 18 inches high; productive and profitable to grow. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

GRADUS, or Prosperity—A tall variety, growing about three feet high, and bears very long pods, which are pointed, and well filled with large, sweet and very wrinkled peas. The foliage and pods are light green. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.

THOMAS LAXTON—A fine, early, tall variety, similar to Gradus, but more hardy and not quite so early. It is also a little darker in color and has large blunt pods that fill well with peas of the finest quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 25c.

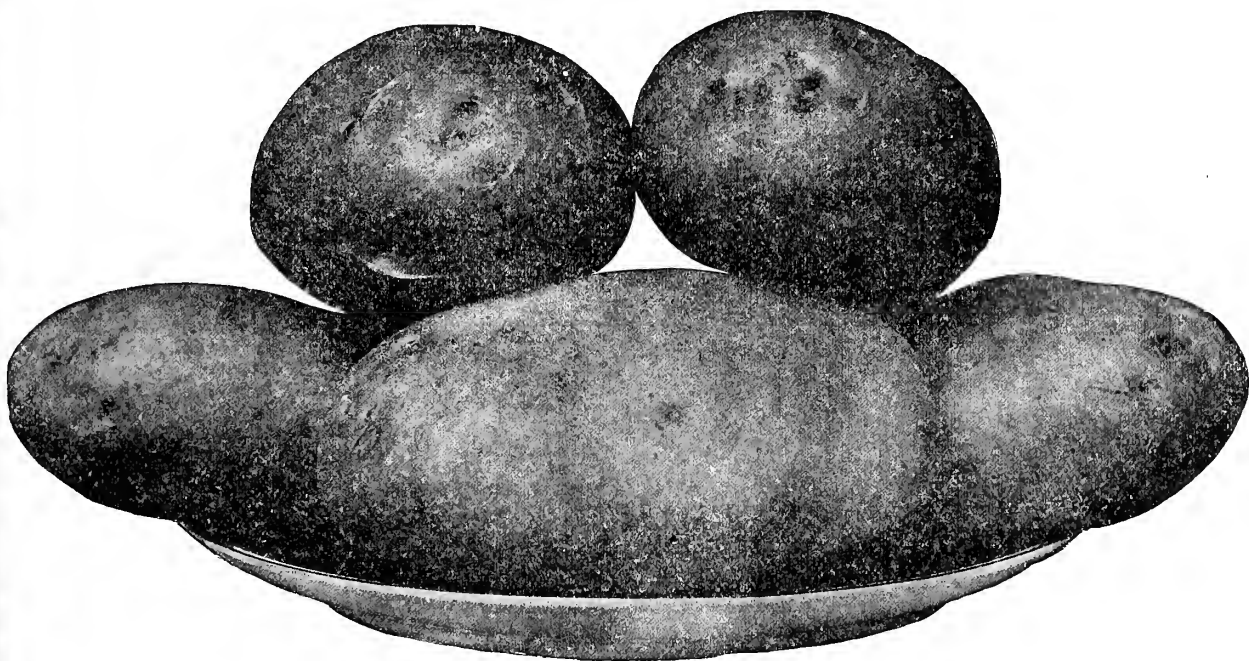
TELEPHONE—A tall late variety; pods large and well filled with peas of finest quality. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

ALASKA, or EARLIEST OF ALL—A very early, tall variety, vines two to two and one-half feet, with smooth, small peas, green seeded, of good quality and short, well-filled pods. The crop matures practically all at one time, and is very popular with canners and market gardeners. This variety will not rot in the ground if planted in very cold, wet soil and so is recommended for the very earliest planting. Pkt. 10c; lb. 30c, postpaid. By express or freight, lb. 20c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

STRATAGEM—One of the most popular semi-dwarf varieties; large pods, filled with large peas; especially fine. Pkt. 10c; lb. 15c.

TALL, EDIBLE POD PEAS

These peas, unlike the other common varieties, have edible pods which are eaten when young, producing a most desirable vegetable. This seed we offer we have imported direct from Germany so as to get a genuine type. Imported seed, pkt. 15c; lb. 40c; by mail, 50c.



POTATOES

Carefully re-selected, hand picked, hard, northern grown seed. We can supply the following varieties:

Garnet Chili	Uncle Sam
American Wonder	Peerless
Early Jackson	Gold Coin
Early Rose	Burbank

lb. 5c; 6 lb. 25c. Add postage at the Zone rate.

In large quantities ask for prices.

RHUBARB

Culture.—Sow seed in a cold-frame, in a fine, rich sandy loam about the first of February, in drills 4 inches apart. Keep the frames covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six or eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows 12 inches apart and 12 inches in the row. The following spring transplant again to a permanent location, setting 4 or 5 feet apart each way.

VICTORIA—The most commonly used variety in California. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.35.

ROOTS—Strawberry, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

PUMPKIN

May be planted in middle of spring, among the Indian corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

LARGE FIELD, or "BIG TOM"—A very hardy and prolific variety, frequently grown among corn to make a crop of pumpkins for feeding to dairy stock; it also makes excellent pies. Vines are strong and vigorous and wonderfully prolific. Fruits will average 15 to 20 inches in diameter. Smooth, hard, reddish-orange skin, with rich orange yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

GOLDEN CUSHAW—A splendid yellow Crookneck variety; fine for pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

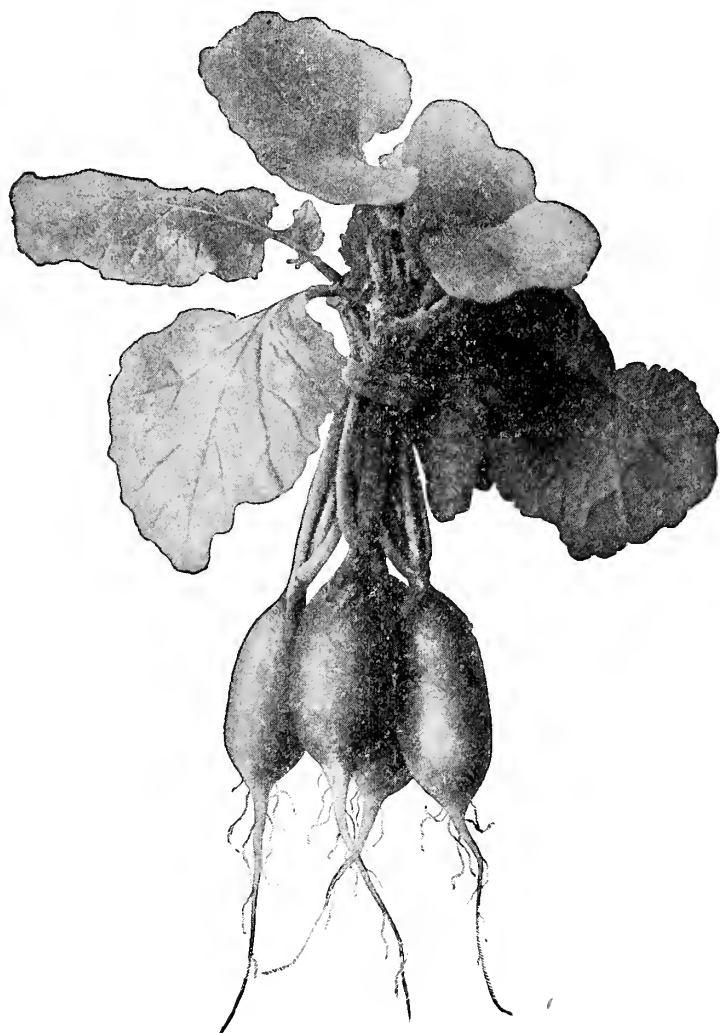
LARGE CHEESE—Fine for pies; an excellent keeper. Of large size; shape flat, like a cheese box; very productive; flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. One of the very best for family use and for market. It keeps well into the winter. Is also grown in quantity for stock feed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

MAMMOTH KING—The flesh and skin are of a bright golden-yellow color. Flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

CALIFORNIA or COMMON FIELD—Heavy cropper and easily grown sort, raised principally for stock feeding; fruits are of various colors of red, yellow and orange. Pkt. 5c; 2 ozs. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

GOLDEN OBLONG—Orange skin, light yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

RADISH



RADISH—HALF LONG SCARLET

Sow in a well worked, friable soil to insure the best results. Easily grown, they should be sown every few weeks for a succession of crops. Winter varieties should be planted from August to November.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—Very early, round, crisp variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET—Bright rose scarlet with distinct white tip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

IMPROVED CHARTIER—A long, crisp, white tipped sort; excellent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ROSY GEM—For the home garden this is the most popular radish; round, crisp, scarlet, tipped white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—Slightly oval in shape, fine for forcing or open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

HALF LONG SCARLET—Valuable market gardener variety, very solid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Half long, pink and white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

ICICLE—Quick growing, handsome white variety, 5 inches long, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

WHITE VIENNA—Mild and sweet, long, white, tender type. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

RADISH (Continued)

EARLY WHITE TURNIP—A clear white, perfectly round, tender and brittle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

CRIMSON GIANT—Very solid, tender and crisp; color rose carmine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE WINTER—A very large white winter variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Fine winter variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER

Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills 12 inches apart, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 6 inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips.

The roots are cut into pieces one-half inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnip, and have a sweet and agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Finest improved type, large rooted and from 1 to 2 inches thick. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

SPINACH

Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart (10 to 12 lbs. to the acre), every two weeks for a succession, and, as it grows thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seeds of New Zealand in hills 2 feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—Leaves large, round and very crimped and curled; one of the best early varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

LONG STANDING—Dark green, thick leaves, very long standing; fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PRICKLY—Vigorous and hardy; best for fall sowing; easily grown and bears heavily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

SQUASH

Plant Squashes in warm, light, rich soil and about 8 to 10 seeds in a hill. Afterwards they may be thinned out to 3 or 4 vines.

Treat same as cucumbers and melons.

BOSTON MARROW—A widely popular squash for fall and winter use. Rind thin, bright orange in color, flesh yellow, rich and sweet; form oval. A good keeper and unexcelled for pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Yellow fruited, distinct skin, very much warted; one of the best for summer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 65c.

HUBBARD—Well known and most popular winter squash, heavily warted and dark green in color; one of the best for pies. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

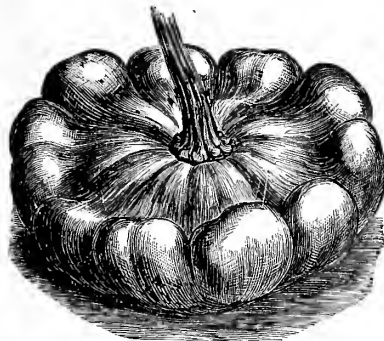
DELICATA—Orange yellow, striped green, small size, very prolific, extra early, solid and a good keeper; flesh dry and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

COCOZELL BUSH (Italian)—A fine variety, oblong shape; skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or pale green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—A good early shipping variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c. ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PERFECT GEM, or CREAM—A fine winter keeper, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, almost round; color, cream white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—A selection of the early White Bush, only a few days later. It is considerably larger and deeper through; has less scallops, saving waste, and produces more heavily. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



FORDHOOK—Ripens early and is one of the best winter keepers; very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

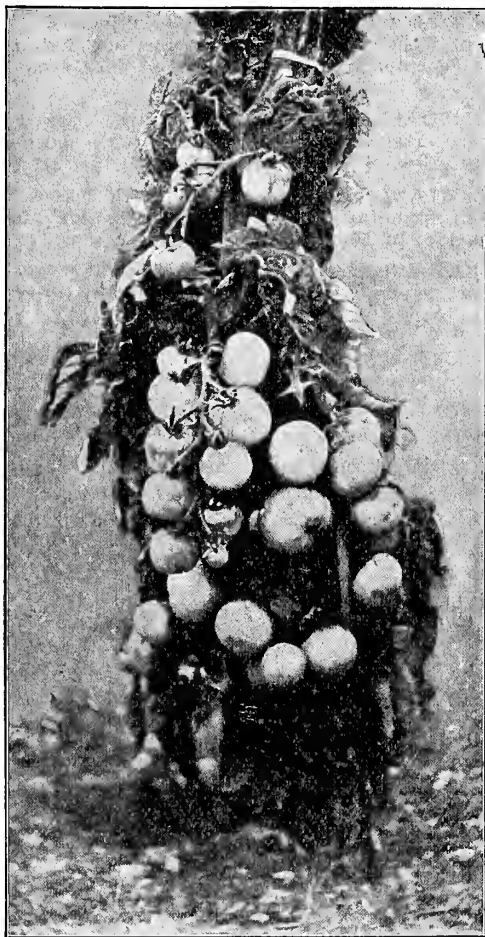
MAMMOTH CHILI—Rich orange flesh, grow to enormous size. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

VEGETABLE MARROW—This is the most important vegetable in the English market, but little known in this country. The fruit is generally eaten when less than half grown, as the flesh is then very tender and marrowy, and should always be used in a young state. Our packages contain cultural directions and recipes for cooking. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 2 ozs. 25c.

TOMATO

For early plants sow in hot beds in February, in drills 5 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; when the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into another hot bed 4 inches apart each way; plant out in the open ground early in May, or as soon as danger from frost is over, 4 feet apart each way in hills, which should have a shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil. Water freely at time of transplanting; when the first fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the branches to obtain early fruit. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be grown in a shallow box or large flower-pot, by placing it in a sunny window in a warm room or kitchen. For late use sow in a sheltered border in May, and set out the plants in July; the green fruit can be picked off before frost and ripened under glass. By training vines on trellises or tying to stake, the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality.

Seed grown for us by specialists who plant for seed only. We do not use canning factory seed.



FREEDOM TOMATOES

MATCHLESS—An exceptionally fine, large fruited and long keeping tomato; fruit very solid and is produced in quantity on strong, vigorous vines. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

STONE—Very large, perfectly smooth; the best main crop tomato for all purposes; fruit very smooth, bright scarlet. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—The largest and smoothest of the extra early red tomatoes. Somewhat later, a week or ten days, than Earliana; the fruits are larger and smoother. The vines grow very compactly, are immensely productive, and better still, bear continuously throughout the season in which respect it far surpasses Earliana. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

CRIMSON CUSHION (or Beefsteak Tomato)—Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet color, flesh solid and of best quality; cells small and few in number. The plants are very productive. The fruit is of fine form and appearance and will stand shipment well. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

PONDEROSA—This is the largest-fruited tomato and is of fine quality for slicing. The vines are of strong growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through, and generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy, with small seed cells; of fine, sweet flavor. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A fine, large, yellow fruited variety, very smooth and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.50.

RED CHERRY—Little fruits of a bright scarlet color. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c.

FREEDOM—Early, regular, uniform, large, bright scarlet; a splendid variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

YELLOW PEAR—Handsome, yellow pear shaped fruits. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

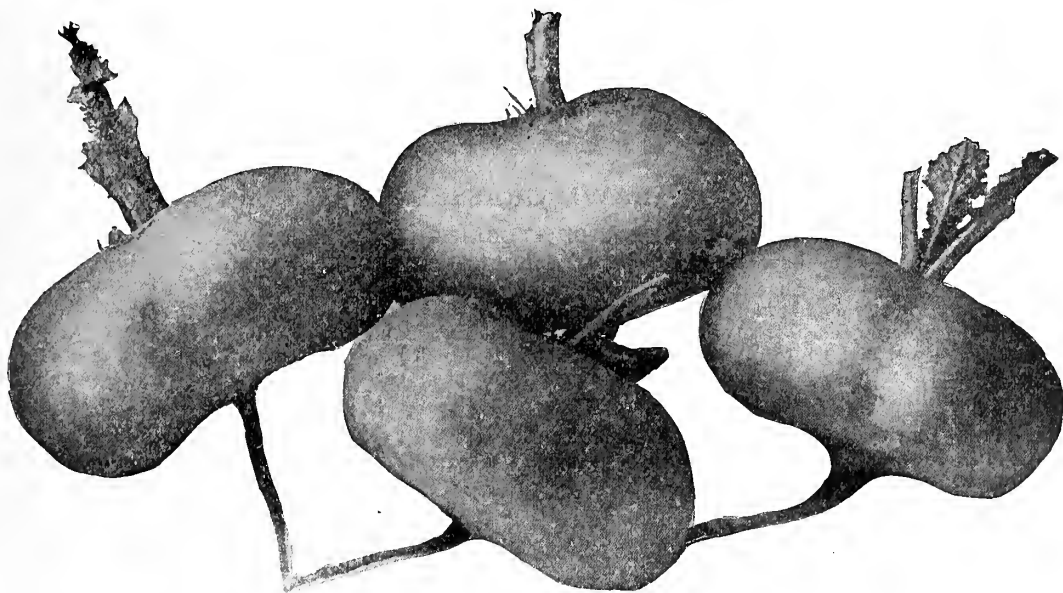
STRAWBERRY, (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato)—Makes fine sauce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

TROPHY—Very solid, standard, late; fine canner; dark scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ACME—Medium size, smooth and good purplish pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25.

TURNIPS

Plant turnips in August and September for winter use, or November, December and January for early spring. They may also be sown about March first in light, rich soil to insure a quick, rapid growth, so as to be tender and free from woodiness.



PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This is the most popular of all market turnips. It originated from the purple top, flat turnip. The shape is globular and of good size and in appearance it is the best looking of all varieties, the white globe surface having an uneven, purple edging at the top. The flesh is firm, fine grained, white, and of most excellent flavor. It is a fine keeper, equally desirable for table and stock. An immense producer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY—A medium sized yellow, globe shape variety of fine texture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PURPLE TOP MILAN—Almost the same in season as the White Milan. Size is medium; shape flat; skin very smooth. The surface color is white with a purple white top. White flesh of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Small and of rapid growth; pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAF—The most popular variety in this section for either family or market use; large size, white, purple above ground; flesh fine grained. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

WHITE EGG—Oval shape, pure white, fine grain, handsome and very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—An early white flesh strap-leaved variety; for quick growth, mild flavor and excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SEVEN TOP—Tops used for greens; cook same as spinach. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

RUTA BAGA

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—Best for stock feeding or table use. Yellow fleshed and oblong in form. Flesh solid, fine grained, and of the best flavor. For earliness, quality and weight, it is superior to any variety in cultivation, producing from 2 to 7 tons per acre more than any other Swede, while the large percentage of saccharine matter contained in the roots makes it very nutritious to cattle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

TOBACCO SEED

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Variety used for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; lb. \$2.50.

HAVANA—From the plantations of the Vuelto de Abajo. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; lb. \$4.50.

HONDURAS—A healthy and vigorous grower. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; lb. 3.50.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

- ARTICHOKE PLANTS**—2 for 25c; \$1.50 per doz.
- ASPARAGUS ROOTS**—Two years old. 25c per doz. \$1.00 per 100.
- CABBAGE PLANTS**—2 doz. for 25c; 75c per 100.
- CAULIFLOWER PLANTS**—2 doz. for 25c; 75c per 100.
- CELERY PLANTS**—2 doz. for 25c; \$1.00 per 100.
- EGG PLANTS**—Ready about April 1st. 25c per doz.
- GARLIC SETS**—25c per lb.
- HORSERADISH ROOTS**—50c per doz.
- PEPPER PLANTS**—Ruby King, Large Bell, Cayenne—Ready about April 1st. 25c per doz.
- RHUBARB ROOTS**—Strawberry. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.
- SWEET POTATOES**—Ready April 1st. Per doz. 20c; \$1.00 per 100.
- TOMATO PLANTS**—Ready April 1st. Ponderosa, Matchless, tone, Crimson Cushion. Per doz. 25c.
- HERB PLANTS**—Sage, Thyme, Mint, Marjoram. Chives, Tarragon. 15c each; any 2 for 25c.

LAWN GRASSES

GRASS SEEDS OF STERLING QUALITY.

For Lawns, Play Grounds, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, etc.

Absolutely the best seeds that money can buy and that experience can suggest.

A smooth, velvety lawn adds not only to the value, but enhances the enjoyment of every home. When properly made, a lawn is the best investment a home owner can make. In making a lawn the ground should be thoroughly drained and well pulverized. The soil ought not to be too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn. After the ground is well prepared the seed should be sown and the ground rolled or stamped in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. Seed may be sown in the early fall or spring.

PACIFIC RYE GRASS (California)—A selected strain of Perennial Rye Grass, producing a fine dwarf-growing plant of fine velvety texture, especially fine for sandy soils. Lb. 25c; per 100 lbs. \$20.00.

PACIFIC LAWN GRASS MIXTURE—The mixture of grass seeds we sell under this name is made from a special formula and is composed of half a dozen permanent grasses that will produce a fine, thick, velvet green turf which is so pleasing to the eye. The different grasses we use in this mixture are of the very finest quality. Sow one pound to 300 square feet. Lb. 35c; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

GOLF LINK MIXTURE—A mixture of fine-leaved and deep-rooting grasses, forming a strong and lasting turf that will stand hard usage. Sow at the rate of 75 pounds per acre. 100 lbs. \$25.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Blue grass is a true perennial, lasting indefinitely and improving each year. It succeeds in almost any soil, dry, rocky, or sandy. It takes, however, two or three years to become thoroughly established. Its densely creeping root stalks, spreading habit, and smooth, even growth, fine texture, and rich green color render it one of the very best grasses for lawn. Sow one pound to a space 10 by 25 feet; 75 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25c; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (Velvet Green Brand)—An especially extra fine quality of Blue Grass seed that has been thoroughly milled so as to remove all chaff and light seeds. This in our estimation is the finest quality of Blue Grass produced. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

AUSTRALIAN RYE GRASS (Reselected Fancy)—A selected, short-seeded, extra heavy, dwarf-growing strain. Will produce a green turf in about three weeks. Sow one pound to a space 10 by 15 feet; 100 pounds to the acre. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; \$10.00 per 100 lbs.

LAWN DRESSING—Our concentrated lawn dressing is free from weed seeds; easily applied; does better work than barnyard manure, cheaper, more easily applied and lasts longer. 10-lb bag, 60c; 25-lb. bag, \$1.25; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

WHITE CLOVER (Pacific Quality)—The finest and purest strain for lawns. It makes an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. It is of dwarf habit, the stems creeping and rooting at the joints; it spreads rapidly and is very hardy. Sow one pound in a space 10 by 35 feet. Lb. 50c.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOVER SEEDS

Owing to frequent market fluctuations write for Quantity Prices. If ordered by main add postage at zone rate.

ALSIKE (Trifolium hybridum)—Very hardy, resisting cold and drought and is also well adapted for sowing on cold wet land. It yields a large amount of hay or pasture and makes a good bee plant; 45c. per lb.

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE CLOVER (Medicago sativa)—This increases in demand each year, as it is found to be very valuable for forage. It requires deep, rich, well turned soil, as it roots very deeply, the tap root often to a depth of 10 to 15 feet in loose soil; consequently it is able to resist great droughts. The seed should be sown at about the same time as oats, in thoroughly prepared, deep plowed soil. Twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre. It is a perennial and if the soil is suitable several crops may be cut every year. Lb. 25c.

CRIMSON (Trifolium incarnatum)—It makes a very valuable crop for pasture of green manure. For hay it should be cut when in full bloom. Flowers are bright scarlet. Largely grown in all Southern States. Sow twenty pounds per acre. lb. 20c.

ARABIAN ALFALFA—This is a new species of alfalfa especially recommended by the U. S. Government. It is a taller growing variety of harder growth, and is supposed to yield one more crop per season. It is worthy a trial, but as there is little seed of it to be had we advise trials only for the first season. We offer it at 50c per lb. postpaid; by freight 40c per lb; \$35.00 per 100 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS CLOVER SEEDS

(Continued)

BURR CLOVER (*Medicago Denticulata*)—The native forage plant of California. Of the easiest culture, growing all winter and well into summer. We offer only "Hulled seed," which is much easier to sow than in the burr. Sow from August to October, using 15 to 20 pounds of hulled seed per acre. **Pound 25c.**

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*)—Medium. One of the most valuable farm crops in the West, for soiling, hay, or turning under as green manure. Requires deep, rich soil and yields two crops in a season. Sow fifteen pounds to the acre. **Lb. 30c; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**

RED CLOVER, MAMMOTH, or PEA VINE—Grows larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover. Very valuable for plowing under. **Lb. 30c; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*)—Especially adapted for use in lawn grass mixtures. It is of dwarf habit, stems creep and root at the joints; is very hardy; also valuable for permanent pasture. Sow early in the spring, eight to ten pounds per acre. **Lb. 45c.**

TURKESTAN ALFALFA—Imported from Turkestan. It is said to be hardier and more productive than the ordinary variety, and also withstands drought much better. **Present price, per lb, 25c; 10 lbs, \$2.25; 100 lbs, \$20.00.**

GRASS SEEDS

We desire to call particular attention to the fact that Grass Seeds are sold in the trade by sample, and each sort is divided into three or four grades of quality, according to purity, germination and weight. The price of the best grade is often double that of the ordinary. The Grass Seeds here offered by us are in every case the **VERY HIGHEST GRADE.** Not less than one pound of any one sort sold.

25 lbs. and up of any one sort at the 100 lb. rate.

Subject to Market Changes.

AWNLESS BROME—An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high. We recommend it for dry, arid soils. Sow 40 pounds per acre. **Lb. 20c; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**

ORCHARD GRASS—A valuable grass for pasture or hay land, and on account of its earliness is very well adapted for a permanent pasture. It furnishes the first green grass in the spring and until late in the fall. When closely cropped it grows up quickly and is ready for grazing again in ten to twelve days. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut the after-growth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture till late in the fall. It will stand drought and is hardy. It grows in tufts, and is therefore best sown with red clovers, rye grass, etc. It is well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves. Grows on all kinds of land, but does best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils. Sow 22 pounds to the acre when alone, or proportionately with other grasses. **Lb. 35c; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**

AUSTRALIAN or PERENNIAL RYE—The seed is large and heavy and produces a strong, verdant growth in four or five weeks after sowing. Hay sweet flavored and is much favored by horses and cattle. Sow 60 pounds to the acre. **Lb. 15c; \$10.00 per 100.**

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Annual; a remarkable grower, and has in addition the advantage of standing extremes of temperature, remaining green throughout the winter. It is a most valuable grass. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. **Lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$10.00.**

BERMUDA GRASS—Valuable both for pasture and lawns; when established, it is difficult to eradicate, and is therefore unsuitable for temporary pasture. Sow 10 pounds to the acre. **Lb. 60c; 100 lbs. \$50.00.**

MEADOW FESCUE, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS—Especially adapted for permanent pasture and is also fine for hay. Grows two to three feet high, but not in tufts like Orchard Grass. The hay is very nutritious and cattle thrive on it whether dry or green. Succeeds even in poor soil, and as the roots penetrate deep, from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. As a fertilizer it has valuable properties. It will stand freezing very effectually and its use is becoming more widespread each year. About 24 pounds of seed is sown to the acre. **Lb. 45c; 100 lbs. \$40.00.**

RED TOP (Solid Seed)—A valuable grass for moist, rich soils, where it thrives very luxuriantly. It is a good variety to sow with Timothy and Clover for meadow or pasture and is more permanent than either of the other two. It should be fed close, as if it is allowed to grow up to seed, the cattle dislike it. On good soil it grows about two feet high; on poor gravelly land about half that height. It has been grown successfully even on alkali land where other grasses failed. Red Top is commonly known as Herd's Grass and should be more extensively grown, especially with other grasses. Solid Seed Red Top is free from chaff and weighs 42 pounds to the bushel. Ten pounds required to the acre. **Lb. 20c; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

TIMOTHY—As a crop for hay, Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. It yields more nutritive matter than any other grass or forage plant. It is not suited for a permanent pasture, as it will in the course of a few years run out. It is, however, well adapted to early spring grazing, as it starts up quickly in the spring, and in favorable fall weather can be pastured in the autumn as well. The largest crops of hay are raised on rich land. It is not suited for light, sandy soil so well as some other grasses. The most important point in the growing of Timothy is the selection of good seed. Poor seed, besides containing weed seed, will not all grow. That which does germinate is weak and produces few stalks and seed heads. A field of such hay is worth many times more than Timothy produced from low-grade or cheap seed. It ought not to take an intelligent farmer long to figure the wisdom of investing his time and money in reliable seed. Only ten pounds of this grade required to the acre when sown alone. **Lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$9.00.**

SUDAN GRASS SEED

The great hay and forage crop. This wonderful new Grass seems to be taking the country by storm. This Grass has been grown very extensively in Texas the past season and has been tested out in a number of other states and the verdict is unanimous. Everywhere it has been grown it spells success. It seems to grow successfully on all kinds of land, stands dry weather and does not blight under ample rainfall. Sudan Grass is thought to be the original wild form of the cultivated sorghums. It is an annual, the seed having to be sown every year. It looks very much like Johnson Grass when growing but has a different root growth. Johnson Grass reproduces itself from underground root stalks as well as from seed. Sudan Grass Seed will not sprout from roots after frost has killed the plant. Ranges in height from five to ten feet, stems small and somewhat more leafy than Johnson Grass. Like the sorghum crops it must be planted each Spring and dies when the frost comes. The number of cuttings each season, therefore, depends on the length of the season. Usually matures in ninety days from planting. Second crop is usually ready for harvesting thirty days from first cutting. At Chillicothe, Texas, four cuttings were had in one season, averaging slightly more than one ton per acre each cutting. Its feeding value marks it easily as one of the dependable crops for every farmer. Stock of all kinds eat it readily and will leave other kinds of hay to eat it. Makes a splendid silage crop. In arid districts, it is usually planted in rows 36 inches apart. This requires 2 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. It is also sown broadcast where the rainfall is ample, requiring from 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. It is likely that Sudan Grass will supercede the Millets as catch crops in most of the regions east of the Rocky Mountains. The Department of Agriculture in their Bulletin No. 605 state that in 1913, when conditions were unusually severe in the Great Plains regions, following hay yields per acre were recorded when it was sown at the most favorable time: In Western and Central South Dakota, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 tons. Eastern South Dakota and Southern Minnesota, $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 tons. Eastern Colorado and Northern Texas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons. In Southern States, Maryland and Virginia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons. In Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, 2 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons. These yields were all made without irrigation. When irrigated, the yields compare favorably with those of Alfalfa as shown below. At Chico, California, under irrigation, 9 tons of cured hay per acre against a yield of 8 tons of Alfalfa. At Bard, California, 8 tons per acre against 7.9 tons of Alfalfa. At Phoenix, Arizona, the yield of Sudan Grass was 7.8 tons against a yield of 9.8 tons of Alfalfa. At Owen, Arizona, 4.5 tons per acre with only one irrigation during the season. These unusual yields of hay from an annual grower which by nature can be made to fit into any rotation will, no doubt, mean much to the dairy industry of the Southwest.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SEED. In the year of 1909 a small amount of this seed was brought into this country from Sudan, Egypt, by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been thoroughly tested since its introduction, in many sections of the United States. Lb. \$1.00; 10 lb. \$9.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

VETCHES—Spring Tares (*Vicia sativa*)—Sown broadcast at rate of 60 to 100 pounds to the acre, like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. This is a very popular forage plant and is rapidly becoming more popular each season as the farmers of this country are learning more of its great value. It is valuable as a cover crop to prevent leaching and for forage and fertilizing purposes. When sown in August or September it covers the ground before frost and can be turned under in early spring as a fertilizer. Sown in March or April, it can be cut in June. The yield of green fodder is from 10 to 15 tons per acre. We urge the farmers to try an acre this year, as we know it will not disappoint. lb. 10c; by mail, 20c. Write for prices on larger quantities.



THOUSAND HEADED KALE

THOUSAND HEADED KALE—Thousand Headed Kale is a variety of cabbage. The plant attains a height of 3 to 4 feet. The stem is covered with leaves which form small heads. Animals, especially sheep, eat it greedily. It grows well on most any land and is hardy. The seeds may be either drilled or broadcast, but we think drilling is better. If drilled, plant in rows 26 to 30 inches apart, so that plants may be thinned out so as to stand 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. In drilling use $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound of seed to the acre. In broadcasting $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds is required. Prices by mail, postpaid, large Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS

(Continued)

SOJA BEAN—Thrives well in hot and dry weather. Plant at the rate of 60 pounds to the acre, in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and cultivate same as field corn. It does not make good hay, but is good as ensilage or green fodder. Lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

EMMER (sometimes advertised as "Speltz," though this name is incorrect, the true "Speltz" being a different article)—It is grown quite extensively in the Northwest, having been brought by the Germans from Russia, where it is considered a valuable cereal on account of its hardness and drought-resisting qualities. Lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

SUGAR CANE

EARLY AMBER—Amber Cane for a green fodder crop. We think it the best green food that can be grown for feeding cows, horses and young stock during the dry spells which we have every August and September. Even fodder corn does not produce so rich and rank a growth of good feed for so little money as Sugar Cane. Sow 60 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c; by mail, 20c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

EGYPTIAN, or JERUSALEM CORN—The best and surest grain crop for dry countries and seasons. Three feet high. Make one large head on main shoot and several small heads on side shoots. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre. Seed makes excellent chicken feed. Lb. 10c; by mail, 20c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—The giant of all sunflowers. The best variety for the farmer. Growing to double the size of the common, and the yield of seed is twice as great. It is highly recommended for poultry; the best egg-producing food known. The leaves make splendid fodder, much relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is good feed for horses, and yields a fine quality oil. Oz. 5c; lb. 10c; (postpaid, 20c); 10 lbs; \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.25.

COW PEAS

BLACK EYE—Specially adapted to warm countries; extensively grown in our Southern States; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. The seed should not be sown till the ground has become well warmed. Sow in drills 60 pounds to the acre, 100 pounds broadcast. Lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

RAPE

DWARF ESSEX—Dwarf Essex Rape has been usually grown, until recent years, to furnish pasture for sheep and lambs, but it is now being found equally good in providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It is an annual, bearing a close resemblance in leaf and stalk to the Ruta Baga, but both leaves and stalks are more numerous in the Rape plant, and of a taller habit of growth. It is a pasture plant which may be eaten off by any kind of live stock, but it is preeminently fitted to furnish pasture for sheep, cattle and swine. Sow 5 pounds per acre; if sown in drills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds will suffice. Lb. 15c (by mail, 25c); 100 lbs. \$7.75.

BROOM CORN

Broom corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Used for making brooms. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Lb. 10c (by mail, 20c); 100 lbs. \$7.00.

FIELD CORN

For Silage and Forage.

LEAMING IMPROVED—Probably planted over a greater area of country than any other sort on account of its great adaptability. Ripens in 100 to 110 days under favorable conditions in central corn belts. The ear is tapering, length 10 inches, circumference 7 inches; kernels smooth and firm on the cob; 18 to 20 rows, with medium spaces between; well filled and rounded tips and butts; kernels yellow and wedge shaped; cob red, of medium size. The stalks are of good size and in New York and New England used a great deal for ensilage. Our seed is grown from prize stock in the central corn belt. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

EARLY CANADA—Very early, ears medium size, usually ripens in August. Ripens well in the Northern States; a popular New England variety. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN—All varieties of sweet corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. Evergreen Sweet Fodder grows much taller than the Early Sweet Fodder and makes well formed, but not matured, ears in almost any part of the Northwest. 10 lbs. 70c; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

TEOSINTE (Reana Luxurians)—This plant grows quickly and produces a large quantity of forage in warm locations. It makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and better relished by all stock than corn fodder. The seed should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. If cut for green forage, which can be done at any stage during growth, two or more joints should be left at the base of the stalks. These will sprout out quickly into fresh growth, making an even larger crop than at first cutting. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed to an acre. Oz. 10c; lb. 60c.

PEAS, CANADIAN FIELD—Valuable for northern climates, for cattle-feeding, especially for milch cows. It also makes fine ensilage. It is sown broadcast in the spring and harrowed in. If sown with oats, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, in drills 2 to 3 bushels to the acre. Lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

FENUGREEK—Annual. This seed is often sought by hostlers to give temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz. 10c; per lb. 30c.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS RECOMMEND HEAVY SEEDING

The quantity of seed which should be sown per acre depends entirely on the location and nature of the soil. There is a wide difference of opinion on this subject, and the actual weight necessary must therefore be determined by some one conversant with the local situation. The following may be of service but in many instances the lower quantity will be found sufficient.

Spare seeding is not economical, especially where the soil is poor.

	Weight to seed an acre	Weight per bu.	Weight to seed an acre	Weight per bu.
Red Clover	8-14 lbs	60 lbs.	Orchard Grass	30-38 " 14 "
Alsike Clover	8-10 "	60 "	Perennial Rye Grass	30-40 " 24 "
White Clover	6- 8 "	60 "	Italian Rye Grass	30-40 " 24 "
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	10-15 "	60 "	English Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue..	30-40 " 24 "
Crimson, Scarlet or Italian Clover....	10-15 "	60 "	Pasture Mixture	40-42 "
Timothy	12-20 "	45 "	Lawn Grass	40-70 "
Common Millet	40-50 "	50 "	Dwarf Essex Rape—in drills.....	2- 3 " 55 "
German Millet	40-50 "	50 "	Dwarf Essex Rape—broadcast	
Siberian Millet	20-25 "	50 "	Brome Grass, Bromus Inermis.....	42 " 14 "
Hungarian Millet	40-50 "	48 "	Canada Field Peas—broadcast.....	150-180 " 60 "
Flax Seed	56-70 "	56 "	Canada Field Peas—with oats.....	90-100 " 60 "
Blue Grass	30-40 "	14 "	Cow Peas—broadcast	60 " 60 "
Red Top, fancy, solid seed.....	10-12 "		Cow Peas—in drills.....	30 " 60 "
Red Top, Chaff	30-40 "	14 "	Beans—in hills	20-35 " 60 "
			Cane—broadcast	50-75 " 50 "
			Broom Corn	8-12 " 46 "
			Buckwheat	30-60 " 52 "
			Corn—in hills	14-18 " 56 "
			Corn—in drills for fodder.....	75 " 46 "
			Corn—broadcast	150 " 60 "
			Sweet Corn—in drills for fodder.....	75 " 56 "
			Sweet Corn—broadcast	150 " 32 "
			Wheat	90-120 " 48 "
			Rye	85-100 " 32 "
			Oats	70 " 48 "
			Barley	95-120 " 48 "

California Seed Company's Select Collection of Highest Quality Seeds

ASTERS

A hardy annual of easy culture. Sow seed in February, March or April in open ground and they will bloom finely in August and September. Cover the seeds about one-quarter inch in depth in very light soil, and when the plants have three or four leaves transplant about 20 inches apart in well prepared beds. Unslaked lime or wood-ashes applied to the beds will prevent disease and keep insects away.

VICTORIA ASTERS.

(Berary's Strain.)

	Pkt.	¼ oz.
Light Yellow	10	.75
White Tinted Rose	10	.75
White turning to Azure Blue.....	10	.75
Light Lilac	10	.75
Deep Crimson	10	.75
Dark Blue	10	.75
Excellent Mixture, all colors.....	10	.60

OSTRICH PLUME ASTERS—All colors mixed.
Pkt. 10c.

GIANT HOHENZOLLERN ASTER—Excellent robust new class, with enormous flowers; superb for cutting and exhibiting.

	Pkt.	¼ oz.
Rosy Lilac	15	\$1.00
Pure White	15	1.00
Azure Blue	15	1.00
Crown Prince, Brilliant Carmine.....	15	1.00
Fine, all colors, mixed	10	.75



HOHENZOLLERN ASTER

ASTERS—(Continued)

BRANCHING OR SEMPLES.

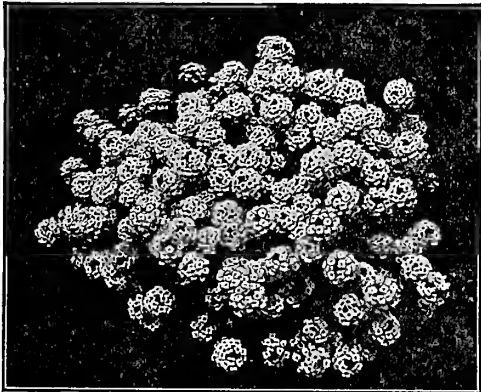
Best aster for florists, producing fine plants usually 18 inches in height; flowers very large and showy, borne on long, stout stems; valuable for bouquets.

	Pkt.	½ oz.
Bright Rose .....	.10	.60
Crimson .....	.10	.60
Lavender .....	.10	.60
Pink .....	.10	.60
Purple .....	.10	.60
White .....	.10	.60
Fine Mixed, all colors.....	.10	.50

GIANT COMET—A taller growing variety of the Comet type, with branching stems, which make it valuable for cutting. Best colors: Crimson, Dark Violet, Light Blue, Rose, White, The Bride (white changing to light rose.) Any of above Pkt. 10c; Collection six varieties, 50c; Mixture of all colors, Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. \$1.25.

SWEET ALYSSUM

This is one of the finest hardy annuals we have, and is beloved by many on account of its modest blossoms. It is pleasantly fragrant, and just the thing for personal adornment or for the breakfast table. It begins to blossom early in the season and



ALYSSUM—LITTLE GEM

blooms until fall. It is a neat, thrifty, healthy flower and should be cultivated by every one who wants an all-round good plant. Sow the seed wherever they are to remain. If too thick, thin out. To prevent sowing too thickly, mix seed with sand before sowing.

MARTIMUM—Flowers pure white, very fragrant. Pkt. 5c.

SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Gold Dust)—Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year and produce hundreds of bright yellow flowers; foliage grayish; perennial. Pkt. 5c.

COLEUS

Splendid bedding plants with beautifully colored foliage, very useful for pot or window gardening; fine Hybrids mixed. Pkt. 15c.

EXHIBITION STRAIN—Finest mixed. Pkt. 25c.

ANTIRRHINUM, or SNAPDRAGON

Giant Flowering.

These form brilliant garden beds, flowering prodigiously and continuously the first season from seed. Unusually effective bedding displays are made from these noble plants; they grow about 3 feet high, are healthy and stocky, and completely enveloped with large snapdragon flowers of splendid texture and substance, rendering them very durable under all conditions of weather; their continuous blooming qualities, ease of culture and independence of heat and drought, and pure, bright colors, should entitle them to a permanent place in gardens. Although perennials they do splendidly when grown as annuals; spring-sown seed produces flowering plants by July, which continue to bloom in increasing profusion until frost. The flowers are nearly double the size of the older sorts.

STRIATUM—A pretty striped variety. Pkt. 5c.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Superb, pure white. Pkt. 10c.

DELILAH—White and carmine. Pkt. 10c.

FIREFLY—Scarlet and white. Pkt. 10c.

LARGE FLOWERED MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 5c.

IMPORTED COLLECTION of 8 separate colors 50c.



SNAPDRAGON

AGERATUM

One of the best summer-blooming plants grown from seeds. They are rapid growers, early and constant bloomers. During the hot, dry, summer months their bright flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. Set the dwarf sorts 10 inches apart and they soon make a low mass of charming blue or white.

BLUE PERFECTION—9 inches. Like the Imperial Dwarf Blue, but far surpasses it by its deep amethyst blue flowers. It is the darkest of all that can be grown from seed. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

MEXICANUM—18 inches. Blue. Pkt. 5c.

MEXICANUM ALBUM—18 inches. White. Pkt. 5c.

AQUILEGIA (COLUMBINE)

Charming hardy perennials; splendid for borders or large clumps; useful for cutting. Bloom early, long and abundantly. Sow seed in early spring or early fall and thin out to about one foot apart. *A. Coerulea* and *A. Chrysantha* do best in partially shaded and well drained places.

COERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—One of the most beautiful of our native American flowers. Sepals deep blue, petals pure white. 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHA—Flowers large, long spurred, canary color. Pkt. 10c.

SKINNERI—Very handsome and quite distinct; spurs and sepals long; crimson and light green. Pkt. 25c.

VULGARIS DOUBLE SORTS, MIXED—Best colors. Pkt. 5c.

VULGARIS SINGLE SORTS, MIXED—Very showy. Pkt. 5c.

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE (Dolichos Lignosus)—A rapid-growing evergreen climbing perennial, flowering freely in clusters of rose, pea-shaped flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., they have no superior. Pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—See *Centaurea Cyanus*.

BALLOON VINE, OR LOVE-IN-A-PUFF—Climbing annual, with small inferior flowers. The seed pods are curiously swelled or puffed, and are quite attractive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

BALSAM, OR LADY'S SLIPPER—A tender annual with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Flowers both single and double, in bright colors and variations; are wax-like and very attractive. The individual blossoms floating in a dish of water exhibit their beauty to the best advantage. *Camellia Flowered*. Mixed. The largest double variety. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 50c.

BARTONIA AUREA (Golden Bartonia)—A hardy annual, growing about two feet high and bearing golden-yellow flowers, which have a metallic luster when the sun shines on them. Is a native of California. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain, since it does not transplant easily. Pkt. 5c.

BEAN, SCARLET RUNNER—A popular climber; the seed is edible and much esteemed. Flowers scarlet; beans black and lake splashed. Pkt. 10c.

BEGONIA

BEGONIA—Tender perennial usually grown in the green-house. Some varieties are especially attractive on account of their foliage, but most varieties have exquisitely beautiful wax-like flowers, both single and double. The seed is very small and rather difficult to germinate. It is also very expensive, some strains being worth far more than their weight in gold.

FIBROUS ROOTED VARIETIES

For outdoor culture, having beautiful leaves and bearing clusters of small, waxy flowers.

REX—A beautifully marked, large-leaved variety, for indoors. Pkt. 50c.

VERNON—Deep-red flowers and dark-purple foliage often used for borders and for bedding; half hardy. Pkt. 10c.

TUBEROUS ROOTED VARIETIES

For greenhouse and pot culture, having large, waxy flowers in brilliant colors. Many prefer to start bulbs in December and January.

DOUBLE VARIETIES—Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE—The finest large flowered single mixture. Pkt. 25c.

SINGLE VARIETIES—Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

BELLIS

(English Daisy)

Daisies are easily grown from spring-sown seed, and come into flower in a very short time. They thrive best in cool, shady places, but do well in almost any soil. Admirably adapted for edging, borders and low beds.

LONGFELLOW—Large double pink. Pkt. 10c.

SNOWBALL—Large double white. Pkt. 10c.

MIXED—Double. Pkt. 10c.

MONSTROSA—New double giant daisies.

MONSTROSA GIANT RED. Pkt. 25c.

MONSTROSA GIANT WHITE. Pkt. 25c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)—A hardy annual, growing from 6 to 10 inches high and producing an abundance of pretty blue and white flowers. Pkt. 5c.

BROWALLA—A half hardy annual, making a fine bedding plant. Blooms profusely. The flowers are bright ultramarine blue, and also sky blue with white center. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower)—A beautiful and profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped orange and scarlet flowers; fine for mixed borders. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c.

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)—Very hardy annual, one foot high, blooming freely at any time of year and for several months. Is of the easiest culture and is desirable for rather inferior soils, where less sturdy flowers do not thrive.

DOUBLE MIXED—A good mixture of 8 or 10 different shades of yellow, some clear colors and some shaded and striped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

LEMON KING—Pkt. 5c.

BELLIS (Continued)

CALAMPELIS (Bugle Vine)—A well known beautiful annual climber; trained to a trellis or south wall, it is an ornamental object throughout the summer, its bright orange tubular flowers contrasting effectively with the delicate green of the foliage. Pkt. 10c.



CALAMPELIS

CALENDULA METEOR—Large double yellow flowers, striped with orange. Pkt. 5c.

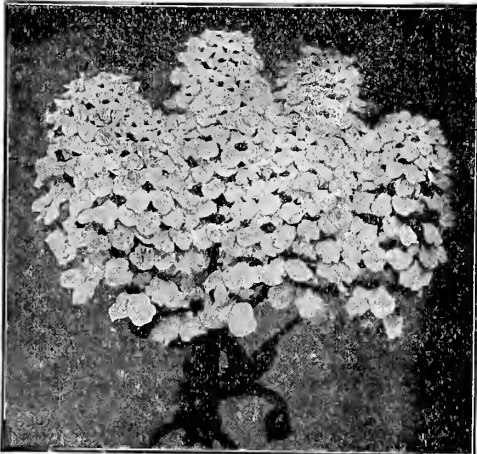
Prince of Orange.—A fine deep orange. Pkt. 5c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY—See *Eschscholtzia*.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—A tender, climbing annual of the *Nasturtium* family. Blossoms have curiously winged petals and are light yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

CANNA—Mixture of the popular varieties. Red and yellow flowers. Plants have large ornamental leaves. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

Crozy's Varieties—Mixed. New large-flowered and free-blooming sorts. Pkt. 10c.



CANDYTUFT EMPRESS

CANDYTUFT (Iberis)—A hardy annual, growing about 6 to 18 inches high, according to the variety. The blossoms are borne on variously long spikes, and the newer varieties are quite large flowering and very fragrant. Of easy culture and valuable for bedding or massing.

Common Sweet Scented—Small white flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

Carmine—Branching. Pkt. 5c.

Purple—Branching. Pkt. 5c.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb—White. Plant very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb—Hybrids. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

White Rocket—Long spikes and large flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered, or Improved Empress. Very large heads and long spikes of white flowers. An improved strain of Giant Empress and excellent for cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c. Mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c.

Gibraltarica, Perennial Lilac—Shading to white. Pkt. 10c.

CALLIOPSIS—A hardy annual, growing about three feet high, and valuable for bright bedding effects, or for cutting. Leaves are narrow and stems slender. Blossoms single and about 2 to 4 inches in diameter.

Atrosanguinea—Velvety dark maroon. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Wave—The largest flowering variety. Clear yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c.

Drummondii.—Mixed. A gorgeous mixture of golden yellow, brown, maroon and other shades. Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c.

Bicolor Hybrida Semiplena—Semi-double flowers of garnet and yellow. The old fashioned small *Coreopsis*. Pkt. 5c.

LANCEOLATA—Yellow with brown eye; one of the best yellow flowers for cutting. Pkt. 10c.



CALLIOPSIS

CASTOR BEAN

Stately, strong growing plants, picturesquely showy and imposing. Gives the garden magnificent semi-tropical effect. The difference between the varieties is the coloring of the foliage and the grand bamboo-like stems. Planted thickly, they soon form a thick hedge or screen.

AFRICANUS—Bright colors, 8 feet. Pkt. 5c.

GIBSONI—Violet bronze, 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.

SANGUINEUS—Brownish red, 6 feet. Pkt. 5c.

ZANZIBARIENSIS—Finest mixture, 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula Medium*)—A hardy biennial, blooming the second year from seed, or the first year, if sown early. Of easy culture, but preferring rich, moist soil. Grows about three feet high, and bears double and single varieties of blue, white, purple and red flowers. Single Mixed, pkt. 5c; Single White, pkt. 5c; Single Pink, pkt. 5c; Single Blue, pkt. 5c; Double Mixed, pkt. 5c.

CARPATICA (*Carpathian Harebell*)—A dwarf perennial; 9 inches; for rockeries, edges and beds. Blue and white. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

CUP AND SAUCER TYPE—In this variety the outer petal forms a brim like a saucer. Light Blue, pkt. 10c; Pink, pkt. 10c; Pure White, pkt. 10c; Mixed, pkt. 10c.

PERSICIFOLIA—Peach-bell; perennial; 4 feet; large flowered. Mixed, pkt. 10c; Blue, pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA—(Cockscomb)

Beautiful plants, producing large, showy plumes, curled and curved, very much resembling ostrich feathers.

CELOSIA THOMPSONI MAGNIFICA—Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA CRISTATA (*Glasgow Prize*)—Fine crimson. Pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA PYRAMADILIS (*Plumosa*)—Crimson plumes. Pkt. 5c.

CARNATIONS

DOUBLE DWARF VIENNA—Produces double, very sweet scented flowers in a large variety of colors. Pkt. 10c.

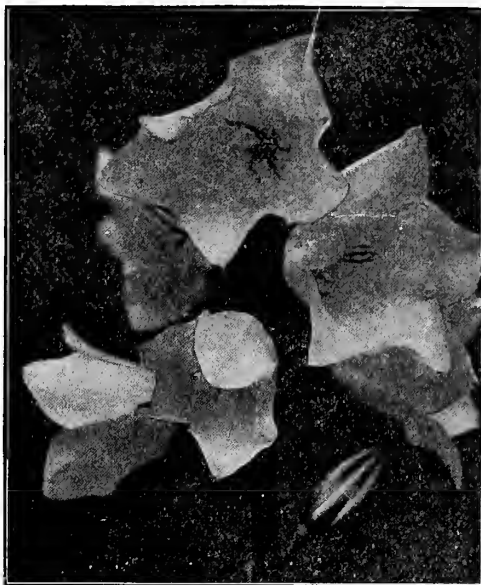
CHABAUD PERPETUAL DOUBLE—Superfine mixture of yellow, red, white, striped, etc. Blooms in 7 months; flowers very large and deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 25c.

MARGARET CARNATION—Very vigorous, hardy race of carnations; bloom in 5 month from sowing. For masses of bloom few plants are finer, producing a profusion of bloom. Pkt. 10c.

COBOEA SCANDENS

(Climber)

One of the handsomest and most rapid growing climbers, running up to 30 feet in a season. Flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplish lilac when full grown. One that flowers in profusion and makes a great growth of vine the first year. One of the best. Pkt. 10c.



CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA

CALCEOLARIA

HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA TIGERED—Fine greenhouse plants, beautifully blotched, striped and variegated; seed saved from the finest flowers. Pkt. 25c.

RUGOSA (*Shrubby*)—True bedding variety; innumerable very small flowers. Pkt. 25c.

CENTAUREA

A hardy annual embracing a number of species, some being grown only for their foliage. All varieties grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. Sow the seed early and transplant in March. Except the white-leaved sorts all make excellent cut flowers.

CYANUS (*Bachelor's Button, or Bluebottle, or Corn Flower*)—Of easy culture. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin to three or four inches. Mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—(Large Blue) Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c. Pink, pkt. 5c; White, pkt. 5c.

IMPERIALIS (*Royal Sweet Sultan*)—The finest of all Sweet Sultans; the plants are very strong and bear giant flowers on stiff, long stems; excellent for cutting and lasting, when cut, unusually well. Mixed pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; Pure White, pkt. 10c; Purple Shades, pkt. 10c.

MARGUERITE—A large, white variety of the Imperialis class. Fragrant and pretty. Pkt. 10c.

MOSCHATA, or SWEET SULTAN—A well known type. In white, yellow, lavender, and purple. Blossoms very fragrant. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

SUAVEOLENS—Yellow Sweet Sultan. Pkt. 10c.

GYMNOCARPA—Called Dusty Miller. Leaves silvery gray; deeply cleft; 1½ feet high; perennial. Pkt. 5c.

CANDIDISSIMA, WHITE LEAVED, or DUSTY MILLER—Grown for its silvery white foliage; leaves broader and less cleft; 1 foot; perennial. Pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(Beautiful Single, Summer Flowering Varieties.)



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR NORTHERN STAR

These splendid flowers should be more generally grown. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost, and when grown in beds or large masses their bright colors make a splendid show.

NORTHERN STAR—Giant white flowers with black center. Pkt. 10c.

ECLIPSE—Yellow with velvety brown band. Pkt. 5c.

BURRIDGEANUM—Crimson maroon with white edge. Pkt. 5c.

EVENING STAR—Pure golden yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c.

SULTAN—Dark and rich crimson. Pkt. 5c.

ORNAMENTA GOURDS

Any of the following, Pkt. 5c.

These are desirable for many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. Most sorts are good for 20 to 30 feet in a season and the blossoms of some are quite striking and handsome. With all sorts the fruit is unique and ornamental, and often useful. The small, fancy Gourds are excellent toys for children, while the larger Gourds may be used as dippers, sugar troughs or bowls. Cultivate the same as Melons.

Chinese Dipper
Sugar Trough
Nest Egg
Gooseberry
Bottle

Turk's Turban
Powder Horn
Lemon or Orange
Good Mixed

CALABASH GOURDS—Used extensively for making smoking pipes. Pkt. 10c.



COSMOS

COSMOS

The popular fall flowers. A strong, tall growing annual. Most effective when planted in masses or long background borders against evergreens or fences. Seed sown in February will bloom by August and continue in bloom until killed off by frost.

CAL. GIANT WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

CAL. GIANT PINK—Pkt. 10c.

CAL. GIANT RED—Pkt. 10c.

CAL. GIANT MIXED—Pkt. 5c.

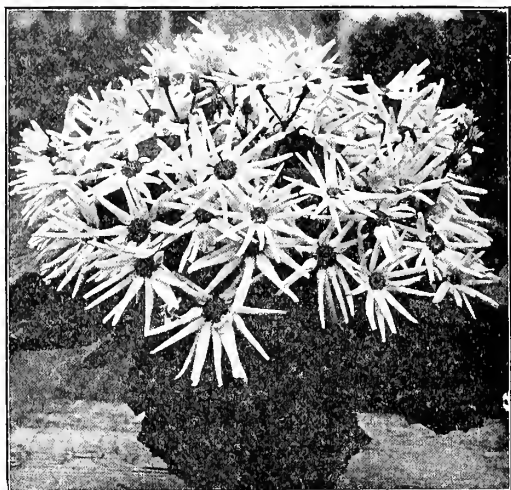
KLONDYKE—Orange colored. Pkt. 10c.

LADY LENNOX GIANT—Fancy shell pink flowers of great substance; flowers often 5 inches wide; petals beautifully fringed. Pkt. 10c.

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*)—A tender, climbing annual, with soft fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers, in red and pink, or white. Scarlet, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c. White, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c. Mixture of several colors, pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

CINERARIA

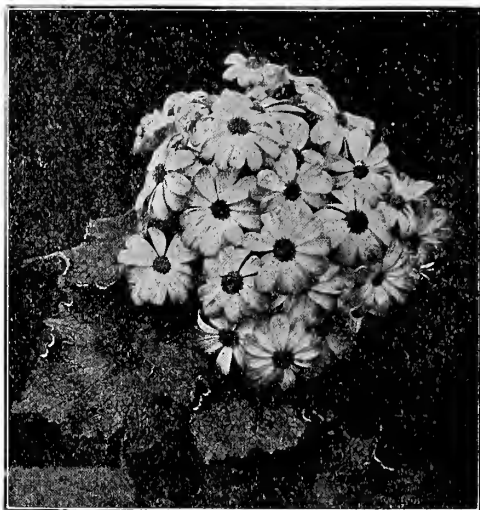
Fancy strain of large flowers and splendid mixture of colors.



CINERARIA STELLATA

CINERARIA STELLATA (Cruenta), NEW HYBRIDS
—Quite distinct class, very handsome, tall growing, star-shaped flowers, very free blooming. Pkt. 25c.

CINERARIA STELLATA RADIATA—Beautiful variety, small star-shaped flowers of fine form, in mixture of beautiful shades of colours. Pkt. 25c.

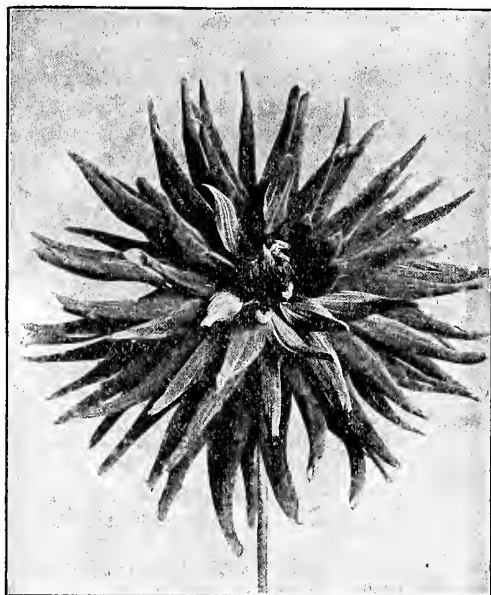


CINERARIA HYBRIDA

CINERARIA HYBRIDA (Grandiflora)—A splendid strain of large flowers. Pkt. 25c.

DAHLIA

(Bloom the first season from seed.)



CACTUS DAHLIA

Our Dahlia seeds, if planted early in January or February, will bloom the first year. The seeds planted in a box or pan will produce plants large enough to transplant in the bed or border in April or May. Seeds germinate very freely.

SINGLE DAHLIA—Best mixture. Pkt. 10c.

CACTUS DOUBLE—Extra fine strain of this favorite type; mixed. Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE DAHLIA—Good mixed from fine varieties. Pkt. 10c.

SEMI-DOUBLE PAEONY FLOWER DAHLIA—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

FOXGLOVE

(Digitalis)

The tall flower stems of the foxglove are particularly handsome when seen grown among shrubbery and woodlawn walks. It is a hardy biennial, easily grown, and the colors are varied and beautiful. It grows easily from the tiniest seed and the seed germinates with remarkable ease. Sow seed in early spring or late fall.

GLOXINIA FLORA—Very handsome, gloxinia-like flowers; very robust; fine for cutting. Fine Mixed, pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS

(Hardy Clove Pinks.)

Hardy biennials that bloom freely the first season. Unsurpassed for fragrance and color. Sow seed in early spring or late summer. Seedlings are easily transplanted and should stand 8 to 10 inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders.

DIANTHUS CHINENSIS—Flowers double and very showy; finest mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGII—Unusually large and brilliant; often oddly edged, striped and ringed; single mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS LACINIATUS—Quite distinct, narrow foliage; flowers deeply fringed; all colors mixed; double. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS LACINIATUS (Snowdrift)—Double, snow white flowers; blooms very large. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS HEDDEWIGGI (Fireball)—Double, brilliant, dark scarlet. Pkt. 10c.



LARKSPUR

DELPHINIUM

(Larkspur.)

PERENNIAL VARIETIES—

Chinensis Pumilium—Blue Butterfly. Beautiful distinct shade of light blue; 2 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Formosum—Brilliant blue, white center; especially fine and attractive; 3 feet. Pkt. 10c.

Nudicaule—Pure bright scarlet, dwarf and compact; 1 foot. Pkt. 15c.

Elatum Hybridum—Very showy; finest mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

ANNUAL VARIETIES (See cut)—

Tall German—Splendidly bright and showy; 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Emperor Mixed—Produces abundance of long, slender flowers; fine for cutting. Pkt. 5c.



DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTIACA

DIMORPHOTHECA AURANTICA—A very showy annual, height about 15 inches, very free blooming. Flowers like a marguerite but of Golden Orange color with a striking black center. Packet 10c.

ECHINO CYSTIS (Wild Cucumber Vine)—One of the quickest-growing vines we know of, attaining a height of 30 feet in a season, white fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion, followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed pods; foliage very dense, on which account it is most desirable where much shade is desired. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(Commonly called California Poppy)

The state flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow and orange. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring. Useful as a pot-plant and for cut-flowers.

GOLDEN WEST—A superb variety with deep yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; lb. \$1.75.

BURBANK'S CRIMSON—Very fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

CARMINE ROSE—Splendid shade. Pkt. 10c.

MANDARIN—Red gold, orange within, scarlet without. Pkt. 5c.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower.)

Remarkable for the profusion, size and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early spring until early December. Fine for bouquets or for cutting for house decorations. They do best in a good, light soil and in a sunny situation.

**GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA**

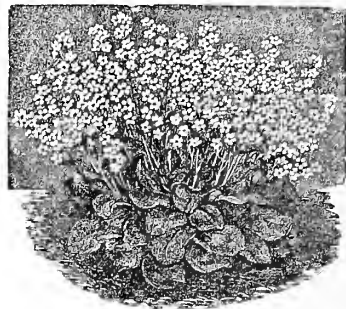
GRANDIFLORA—Fancy selected seed from the finest and largest flowers; color rich crimson, with a border of canary yellow; very fine (perennial). Pkt. 10c.

PICTA (Hardy Annual)—Red and yellow flowers, in bloom throughout the summer and fall. Pkt. 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

(Myosotis.)

Beautiful, hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils and, like pansies, bloom most freely in early spring and fall. Once at home in a garden, they establish themselves by self seeding. Sow early in spring. Most varieties bloom freely the first season.



ALPESTRIS—Blue Alpine. Pkt. 10c.

ALPESTRIS INDIGO BLUE—Indigo blue flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ALPESTRIS ROSEA—Pretty rose flowers. Pkt. 10c.

ALPESTRIS VICTORIA—Sky blue; for borders and pots. Pkt. 10c.

ALPESTRIS MIXED—Good mixture. Pkt. 10c.

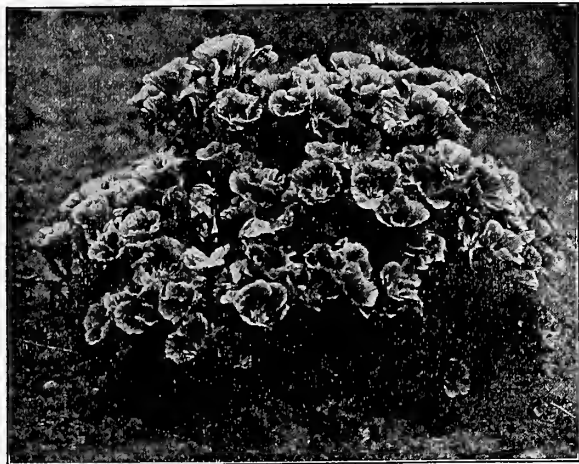
MUSA ENSETE, ABYSSINIAN BANANA**MUSA ENSETE**

THE ABYSSINIAN BANANA TREE—Strikingly effective as single specimens as well as in clumps or masses. The rapidity of its growth is astonishing. Seed sown early in hot-beds and repotted several times will give plants eight feet high the first summer. Pkt. of 10 seeds, 15c.

GERBERA

(Transavaal Daisy)

GERBERA JAMESONI HYBRIDS—Single daisy-like flowers varying in color from pure white through shade of yellow, pale red and salmon to orange rose, cherry red, scarlet and rich crimson; borne on very long, stiff stems; last a long time when cut. Pkt. 25c.

**GODETIA****GODETIA**

Choice, free-blooming annuals, with widely opened flowers of satiny texture, and of the most delicate and lovely colors. They are beautiful for solid beds, border lines, for pots, and for growing in shaded places, where so few really fine flowers will flourish. Sow seed in the open border in spring, or in a cold-frame, and transplant seedlings to stand about a foot apart in rather thin soil. Fine for cut-flowers. Average height, 1½ ft.

WHITNEYI FULGIDA—Crimson scarlet (new); very showy. Pkt. 5c.

THE BRIDE—White with blush spots. Pkt. 5c.

LADY ALBERMARLE—Dark crimson. Pkt. 5c.

LORD ROBERTS—Darkest red; very fine. Pkt. 5c.

FINE MIXED—Pkt. 5c.

GLOXINIA

GLOXINIA—Beautiful hot-house plants, with large, bell-shaped blossoms, which come in rich, velvety-deep, and bright colors, some of which are beautifully marked. Sow in the fall or early spring. *Grandiflora*, Mixed, Pkt. 25c; *tigered and spotted*, Mixed, pkt. 25c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)—A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows two to three feet high, and bears a profusion of small star-shaped white and pink flowers.

MURALIS—An excellent border plant; 6 inches; pink flowers. Pkt. 5c.

PANICULATA—Fine for bouquets; white flowers; perennial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

ELEGANS. Annual white—Very largely grown by florists for use in bouquets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

PINK (Elegans Rosea)—A beautiful soft pink; dainty flower. Pkt. 5c.

HELENIUM, Autumnale Superbum—A showy perennial five to six feet tall, producing large deep-yellow single flowers during the summer and fall; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c.

HELIANTHUS. See Sunflower.

HELICHRYSUM (Everlasting Flower)—A free-flowing, hardy annual, growing four to five feet high and bearing beautiful straw-like flowers in a great variety of shades and colors. The stems are long and the blossoms large. It is the best and most satisfactory of the everlasting flowers, and makes a very handsome dried bouquet. Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

HELIOTROPE—A half-hardy perennial, growing four to eight feet high. Small flowers, borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant. Blooms the first season from seed if sown early. Forms a large plant, and requires a roomy situation. Can also be grown against a wall and made to assume the character of a climber.

HUMULUS, or JAPANESE HOP—A rapidly-growing, hardy climbing annual with dense leaves. Will grow twenty to thirty feet in a season, and is very valuable for covering a trellis.

JAPONICUS—Bright-green foliage. Pkt. 10c.

JAPONICUS VARIGATUS—Bright, variegated yellow, white and green leaves. Pkt. 10c.

LOBELIA

The following dwarf and trailing varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot culture, edgings, hanging baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November. The hardy perennial varieties are among the most desirable for pot culture, edgings, hanging beautiful spikes of handsome flowers.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA—Dark blue. Pkt. 10c.

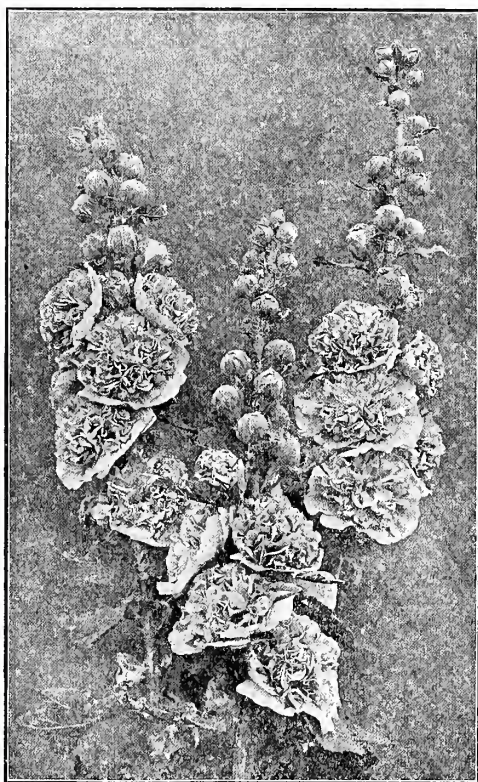
BARNARD'S PERPETUAL—Deep blue, with white eye. Pkt. 10c.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Light blue, very fine. Pkt. 10c.

CARDINALS (perennial)—Long spikes of richest cardinal red. Pkt. 10c.

CHATER'S FAMOUS HOLLYHOCKS

FINEST DOUBLE VARIETIES—These fine old-fashioned perennials are most striking when seen in groups or long rows against ever-green shrubbery, fences or hedges. Seed should be sown in early spring or late fall in boxes or pans. When planting in the open, set each plant about 2 feet apart. Our seed is saved from the finest double flowers grown from Chater's celebrated collection. Cherry, Blood Red, Canary Yellow, Purple Black, Dark Crimson, Light Rose. Mixed Colors. Pkt., Any Color, 10c.



HOLLYHOCK, CHATER'S

MAMMOTH ALLEGHENY HOLLYHOCKS—If sown early blooms the first year from seed. A perpetual bloomer. The flowers are double, semi-double and single and the petals are fringed. The colors are shell pink, rose and red, a shade or two deeper at the center, and exquisitely tinted towards the edge. All colors mixed, Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts 25c.



HIBISCUS GRANDIFLORUS SUNSET

HIBISCUS SUNSET

HIBISCUS SUNSET—A beautiful plant, flowers very large pale yellow, black center. Flowers 6 inches across. Pkt. 10c.

HUNNEMANNIA FUMARIAEFOLIA (Perennial Eschscholtzia or Poppy), bright yellow flowers constantly in bloom, quite hardy (New).

PORTULLACA

(Rose Moss)

Pants will grow and bloom profusely in a hot and dry situation where most other plants would soon die. Sow in April.

SINGLE—All colors, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE—All colors, mixed. Pkt. 10c.



KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA

LINUM

(Flax.)

GRANDIFLORA RUBRUM—Free flowering plant of easy culture, producing hundreds of beautiful crimson flowers until killed off by the frost; excellent for window boxes, borders and bedding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

LINUM PERENNE (Blue)—A beautiful hardy perennial, sending up numerous stems which send out long, wiry branches, clothed with a growth of small, almost hair-like foliage. At the tips of the branches are poised large blossoms, borne with such airy grace that they appear to be floating in the air. The effect is charming. Pkt. 5c.

LUPINUS ARBOREUS (Snow Queen)—A most charming perennial plant. Produces a great abundance of pure white flowers, which are most useful for decorative purposes.

KENILWORTH IVY—A hardy perennial, trailing plant, especially adapted for hanging baskets, window boxes or for trailing over walls. Pkt. 10c.

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA (New)—Pyramidal habit, half-hardy annual, small feather-light green foliage, turning a lovely crimson hue in September.

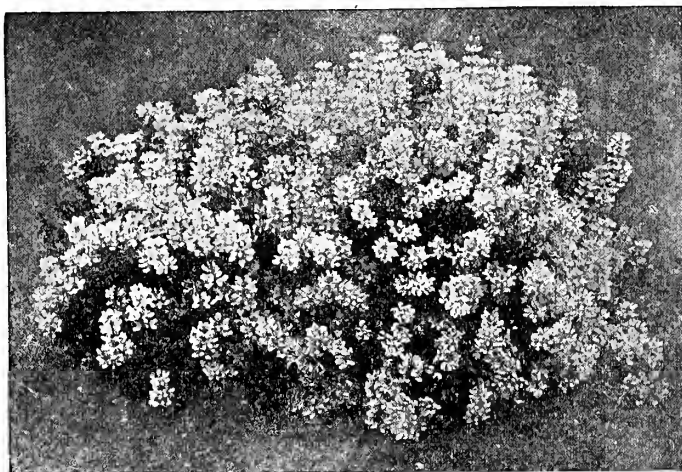
KUDZU VINE (Pueraria Thunbergiana)—Called also Jack-and-the-Bean Stalk; h. p. "It beats the Dutch" how fast and far this vine can climb. The first year it will do 10 feet, and the next up to 50. Fine for a permanent vine. Pkt. 15c.

PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM

(Large, Single, Aster-like Flowers)

The flowers of this new strain grow to enormous size, and present all the beautiful variations of color between light pink, rose and deep carmine. They are splendid cut flowers and equally valuable in borders. The plants are perfectly hardy and increase in size from year to year. Pkt. 15c.

PYRETHRUM AUREUM (Golden Feather)—Very popular border plant, used extensively with Lobelia. Pkt. 10c.

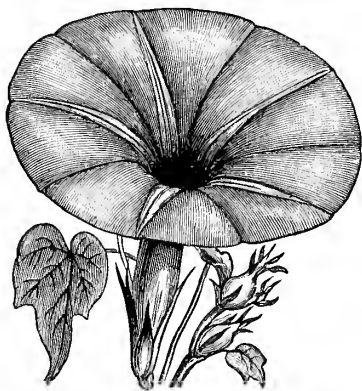


LUPINUS ARBOREUS

MORNING GLORY AND MOON FLOWERS

Too well known to need description. All the varieties are pretty and succeed under almost any condition, and produce a quick and most luxuriant growth.

HEAVENLY BLUE—Very large clustered flowers of beautiful sky blue; open early in the morning; distinct and handsome. Pkt. 10c.



MOONFLOWER—HEAVENLY BLUE

MOON FLOWER—Sky Blue. Of strong, vigorous growth, the plants quickly attain a height of twelve to fifteen feet. A dense mass of large heart-shaped leaves forms a most appropriate setting for the large sky-blue flowers, which come in September in great profusion. The flowers measure nearly four inches across, and are surpassingly beautiful—of the softest cerulean blue, shading to white at the throat. May be grown as a pot plant. Pkt. 10c.

BONA NOX (Evening Glory)—Opens large white flowers in the evening. Pkt. 10c.

SETOSA (Brazilian Morning Glory)—This vine makes an immense, thick growth of great lobed leaves, lighted by a profusion of large rosy flowers, with a satiny pink star in the center. The red pubescent stems and seed-pods add to its attractiveness; 10 to 20 feet. Pkt. 10c.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE—The leaves are mostly plain green, but some are oddly blotched with white or yellow. Flowers vary from pure white to carmine, through blues and purples of every shade to almost black. Vines vigorous, growing rapidly to a height of 10 or 20 feet, and their foliage is spangled with hundreds of large and lovely flowers. Pkt. 10c.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR (Tall Morning Glory)—Splendid mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5c.

MOMORDICA

BALSAMINE, or BALSAM APPLE—Climber; handsome ornament gourd, growing about 10 feet, producing golden yellow warted fruits. Pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD



MARIGOLD AFRICAN

Old garden favorites like the *Calendula* are valuable because they produce such a wealth of brown and yellow far into the early winter. Effective when planted in groups or in the border.

AFRICAN ORANGE—Tall, rich orange. Pkt. 5c.

AFRICAN MIXED—Tall. Pkt. 5c.

FRENCH—Tall, dark brown. Pkt. 5c.

FRENCH DWARF—Striped, handsomely marked. Pkt. 5c.

ELDORADO—African, fine double yellow. Pkt. 5c.

DWARF NASTURTIUM

These have a neat, compact habit, forming a small round bush 10 to 15 inches high. Sow seed in open border where they are to remain when all danger from frost is over. Fine for window boxes, rockeries, borders, etc.

ASHES OF ROSES—Rose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

BRONZE COLORED—Very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

KING THEODORE—Deep Crimson. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Intense scarlet, dark foliage. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

OTHELLO—Very dark. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Bright yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

PRINCE HENRY—Yellow, marbled scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

CLOTH OF GOLD—Foliage yellow, flowers scarlet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.

DWARF MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED DWARF MIXED—A splendid range of colors of these new variegated-leaved sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

TALL NASTURTIUM

Used for covering embankments, stone walls, trellises, fences, etc.

- BLACK PRINCE** (new)—Darkest. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.
KLONDYKE—Rich golden yellow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.
EDW. OTTO—Brownish lilac. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.
HEINEMANNI—Chocolate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.
REGALINUM—Purplish violet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.
VON MOLTKE—Bluish rose. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.
BUTTERFLY—Yellow, blotched red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.
TALL—All colors, mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb. 70c.



NASTURTIUM HEDERAEFOLIUM

TALL IVY LEAVED NASTURTIUM—Ivy-leaved, Leaves are lobed or scalloped; the petals are narrow and scalloped at the edges. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.



NICOTIANA

NICOTIANA AFFINIS (Tobacco Plant)—Handsome hardy annual, bearing tube-like pure white flowers, which are very fragrant toward evening. 3 feet. June to October. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

NICOTIANA HYBRIDA—New. This splendid flower appears in all the colors of the rainbow. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

NEMOPHILA, OR LOVE GRASS—A hardy annual California wild-flower, growing about six inches high. Has small, cup-shaped blossoms about one inch in diameter, in white and shades of blue. Mixed, pkt. 5c.

INSIGNIS (Baby Blue Eyes)—Sky-blue, with white eyes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. \$1.00.

NIGELLA, OR LOVE-IN-A-MIST—A hardy annual, one foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seed pods. Of easy culture. Damascena. Pkt. 5c.

OENOTHERA, OR EVENING PRIMROSE—A half hardy annual and perennial, about six inches high, bearing bright showy flowers in white, pale yellow, rose, etc. Of the easiest culture. The blossom is fully expanded only late in the afternoon. Annual Varieties. Mixed, Pkt. 5c.

GIANT IMPERIAL PANSIES

For spring plants the seed may be sown broadcast from July to September. Cover the seed very lightly with fine soil and press in with a board; then mulch the seed bed with long, loose, strawy manure, to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. The seed will be up in about 10 to 15 days; then remove the straw a little at a time. Transplant the seedlings to beds or frames in September or October and after a sharp frost, late in November or early December, provide a light or loose mulch of hay, straw or litter. The seed may also be sown indoors in January or February or in spring in the open ground, in a shady, cool spot, where the plant can be protected from the strong mid-day sun. The soil should be very rich and liberal applications of bone meal should be given from time to time.

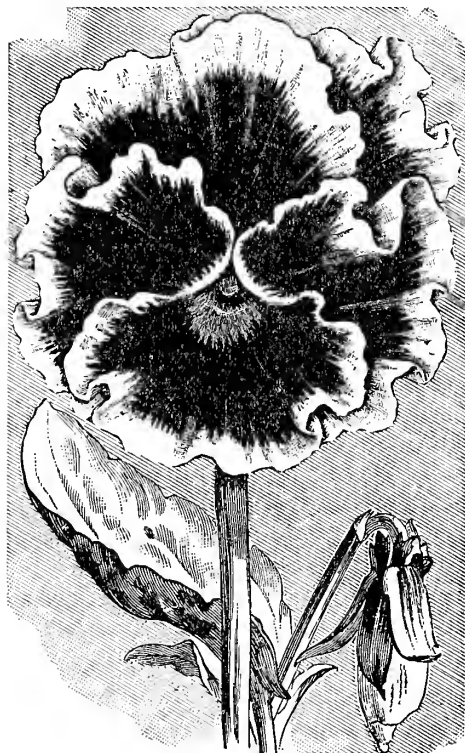
OUR GIANT FANCY EXHIBITION STRAIN—The richest and most choicely variegated mixture possible, including every shade of color, splendidly spotted, striped and variegated. Pkt. 35c.

BUGGNOT'S SUPERB BLOTCHED—One of the best mixtures; three-blotched strain; upper petals finely lined or veined, with dark blotch at the base of each petal. Pkt. 25c.

CASSIER'S FINEST FRENCH MIXED—Flowers of grand size, beautifully spotted. Pkt. 25c.



GIANT FANCY EXHIBITION



MASTERPIECE

GIANT ODIER—Extra large blotched, showy pansy; petals blotched at the base and margined at the edge. Pkt. 25c.

MASTERPIECE GIANT—A remarkable type, the border of each petal being conspicuously curled or waved, giving the flower a double or globular appearance. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU—A large French strain of Pansies. Flowers very large, carried well up above the foliage, and generally marked with large blotches; fine mixed. Pkt. 15c.

MIXED PANSIES—Ordinary strain. Pkt. 5c.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES—Finest mixed. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.

PANSIES IN NAMED VARIETIES—Pkt. 10c.

Giant Candidissima—Pure white.

Giant Emperor William—Ultramarine blue.

Giant Gold Margined.

Giant Yellow—With black eye.

Giant Lord Beaconsfield—Violet purple, shading to light blue.

Giant Faust—Black.

Giant Mad. Perrett—Wine shades on white ground.

Giant Victoria—Wine red.

PETUNIAS

Fill shallow boxes with fine, light soil, say an even mixture of leaf-mold and sand, and wet thoroughly by pouring on boiling water, which kills insects and heats the soil. When the soil has cooled sufficiently, but is still warm, sow the seeds very thinly in the boxes, so that the plants may be one inch apart; cover the seeds very slightly with sifted sand, and place slate or glass on top of the boxes. If the white root-points of germination appear before the leaves, sift on more sand, replace the slate and watch close.

When the small leaves appear, remove slate and give plenty of light, to produce stocky plants. The soil may now need water, which should be applied very gently. Later the larger plants may be transplanted into other boxes or pots. As the weakest plants frequently give the finest blossoms, every plant should be preserved until the blossoms appear. For magnificent large flowers the more expensive sorts should be ordered.



CALIFORNIA RUFFLED GIANT PETUNIA

CALIFORNIA RUFFLED GIANTS—Very large, wide-opened blossoms, beautifully ruffled, fluted and fringed; superb mixture. Pkt. 25c.

DOUBLE LARGE FLOWERING—Great favorites for pot culture. Our seed will produce large, fragrant, elegantly formed flowers, brilliantly colored. Grand mixture. Pkt. 35c.

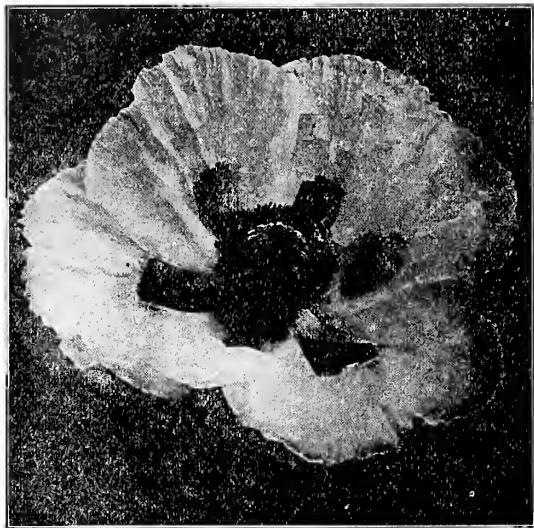
COUNTRESS OF ELLESMERE—Dark rose, with fine white throat. Pkt. 10c.

KERMESINA—Plants covered with fine crimson flowers the entire summer. Pkt. 10c.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA MIXED—Good mixture of small free flowering colors; fine for bedding. Pkt. 10c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

ICELAND POPPIES (Nudicaule)—These Poppies bloom the first year from seed. The colors range from purest white to deepest orange. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 10c.



POPPY ORIENTAL

ORIENTAL—Enormous flowers of deep, flashing scarlet; hardy anywhere. Pkt. 10c.

ORIENTAL HYBRIDS MIXED—Fine mixture. Pkt. 10c.

ALPINE POPPY—Plants grow in low tufts, producing lovely flowers in white, rose, salmon and orange. Pkt. 10c.

RHODANTHE (Everlasting Flower)—One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of everlastings; for winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and if dried in the shade will retain their brilliancy for years. Rose and white mixed. Pkt. 5c.

RANUNCULUS—Very handsome double flowers, 10 inches high, about 2 inches across. Blooms the first year from seed. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower). **Bicolor Superba**—The center of this flower is brown, the petals golden yellow with velvety brown spots at the base. A free-flowering annual; three feet high; very effective as a cut flower. Pkt. 5c.

ANNUAL POPPIES

SHIRLEY, or SILK—Our strain is one of great excellence and contains all of the beautiful delicate colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 35c.

ADMIRAL—Large pure white with a broad crimson border. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.



POPPY ADMIRAL

GLAUCUM (Tulip Poppy)—Striking tulip shape; flowers of a dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

UMBROSUM—Rich crimson, spotted black. Pkt. 5c.

DANEBROG—Large single, scarlet with white cross. Pkt. 5c.

MIKADO—Double, large white flowers, fringed rose. Pkt. 5c.

CARNATION—Double flowered, very double fringed flowers; mixed. Pkt. 5c.

ROMNEYA COULTERI (California Tree Poppy)—Also well known as the Matilija Poppy. This fine perennial is of a supreme and stately beauty. It is of value as a cut flower, lasting well in water, and its delicate primrose-like perfume is most acceptable. The texture of the petals is extremely delicate, indeed, half transparent. They never lose the crumpled folds that in the case of most poppies betoken newly opened state. The flowers are large, four to five inches across, pure white with a fine bunch of yellow stamens, resembling white, single peonies. The seed takes from three to nine months to germinate. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

(One of the showiest annuals.)

Few flowers are so easily grown from seed, flowering from May to November, producing an endless display of rich, dazzling colors, particularly so when sown in masses. Sow in early spring and transplant 10 to 12 inches apart.

GRANDIFLORA COCCINEA—Large brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

GRANDIFLORA KERMESINA SPLENDENS—Vivid crimson. Pkt. 10c.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—All colors. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DECUSSATA (Perennial)—Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c.

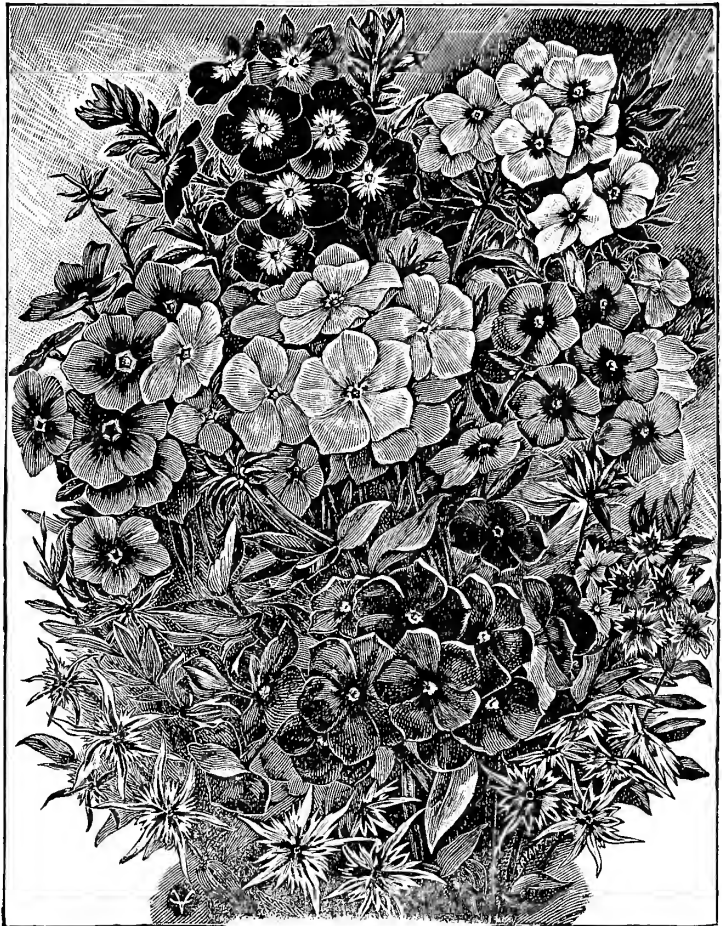
PRIMROSE

(Primula)

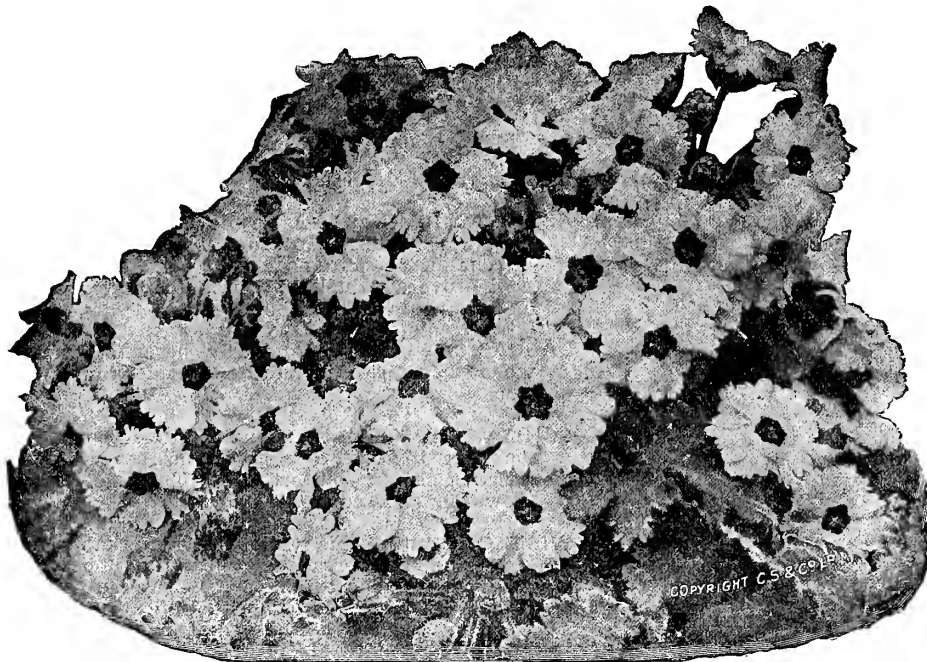
PRIMULA CHINENSIS—Pretty greenhouse or pot plants, bearing bright colored, large, fringed single flowers; finest mixed. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA AURICULA—Beautiful shades of color; splendid mixed. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA ELATIOR (English Primrose)—Fine mixed. Pkt. 10c.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII



PRIMULA FIMBRIATA

PRIMULA SINENSIS FIMBRIATA

This excellent strain of Primula will be found unsurpassed in either size of bloom, purity of color, or compactness of habit. The immense trusses of flowers are well thrown up above the robust dwarf dark green foliage, and the individual flowers are magnificent examples of the perfection to be obtained by skillful experience and long-continued selection. Mixed, Pkt. 25c; double all colors mixed, Pkt. 35c.

SALPIGLOSSIS

(Beautiful Annuals.)

LARGE FLOWERING MIXED—Very beautiful, hardy annual plants, flowering freely from June to early autumn. Seed may be sown in April, where they are to flower. Rich soil should be provided, with plenty of space for plants to develop. The exquisite beauty of the flowers, with their rare combination of color is a revelation to all who may see them for the first time. A splendid variety of color, flowers of large size. Pkt. 5c.

GRANDIFLORA—Superfine mixture. Pkt. 10c.

EMPEROR—This new variety forms but one leading stem and bears at its summit a veritable bouquet of the most beautiful flowers; finest mixed. Pkt. 10c.

**SALPIGLOSSIS****SALVIA**

A standard and one of the handsomest flowering plants we have for garden decoration. Valuable for pot culture, for cutting and for borders. Sow seeds in boxes or frames in January or February and transplant to the open border about May 1st. Plants grow and bloom in profusion in any light, rich soil.

SPLENDENS BONFIRE—Well-known, compact, free blooming variety, with dense, flaming scarlet spikes. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

SPLENDENS GRANDIFLORA—A rich scarlet flower, Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 75c.

SALVIA PATENS—Handsome, tender perennial, with erect spikes of rich blue flowers. Pkt. 25c.

SCABIOSA

(An Old Favorite, Greatly Improved.)

In recent years Scabiosas have become very popular on account of the great improvement over the old-fashioned type. Not only are the colors finer, but the flowers are much larger. Sow seed in the ground in March where they are to remain, and thin out to about 10 inches apart. As a cut flower they will last in water a week or more.

Grandiflora Pure White. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Double Rose. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Double Lilac. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Double Cherry Red. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora Double Black Purple. Pkt. 5c.

Grandiflora All Colors Mixed. Pkt. 5c.

AZURE FAIRY (New)—A very lovely new color, rich pale blue, almost the same shade as the lovely perennial, *S. Caucasica*; very fine large flower; will prove a valuable addition to the large-flowered annual Scabious. Pkt. 10c.

CAUCASICA—Handsome, hardy perennial, height about 2 feet, flower delicate lavender blue. Pkt. 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS—Hardy annuals, growing one and one-half to two feet high and covered with bright, showy, butterfly-like blossoms. Large flowering. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

WISETONENSIS—This variety is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of blooms, the ground color of which is white, dotted with delicate rose. A very shy seeder. Make several plantings, as the plants come into bloom quickly, are a burst of color, and are out of bloom. Pkt. 25c.

**SCABIOSA CAUCASICA**



SWEET WILLIAM—SUTTON'S SCARLET

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus.)

Stately decorative plants with great masses of yellow flowers. Sow seed in the open ground and thin out the plants to stand about 3 feet apart. Sow in March.

STELLA—Handsome, large single yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE CALIFORNIA—Dark yellow; attractive. Pkt. 5c.

SINGLE GIANT RUSSIAN—Pkt. 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus.)

A well-known garden favorite; attractive; free flowering perennial; effective for beds or borders. Sow in early spring or September and October.

SINGLE—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE—All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM—(Sutton's Scarlet or Scarlet Beauty)—A grand selection from Pink Beauty, of vivid scarlet color, very striking. Every care is taken in the selection of this handsome variety, but it is liable to sport to the pink strain. Pkt. 10c.

STOCKS

(Gillyflowers.)

One of our most desirable annuals, either for pots or bedding. The plants have good habits, fine leaves, beautiful and fragrant flowers, in all refined colors. They are unsurpassed for profusion and duration of bloom. Start the seed in February or March, or September and October.

DWARF DOUBLE TEN WEEKS—Large flowering, long spikes, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT PERFECTION—Tall, handsome, spikes large, flowers rose-like, mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

BROMPTON STOCKS—Hardy biennials; sown in early spring, will flower in fall and all through the winter; mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT NICE ALMOND BLOSSOM—White, shaded carmine. Pkt. 15c.

GIANT NICE QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Rosy lilac. Pkt. 25c.

GIANT NICE BEAUTY—Delicate flesh pink. Pkt. 10c.

GIANT NICE CRIMSON KING—Very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

PRINCESS ALICE—Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

MAMMOTH BEAUTY OF NICE STOCK (Beautiful sweet scented double flowers)—A grand collection of the finest imported German Stock seed. Imported collection of 8 colors, 100 seeds of each color. Pkt. 60c.

BROMPTON OR WINTER BLOOMING STOCK—Imported collection of 8 colors, 100 seeds of each color. Pkt. 50c.

GIANT PERFECTION TEN WEEKS STOCK—Imported collection of 8 colors, 100 seeds of each color. Pkt. 60c.



GIANT NICE STOCKS

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

8 Varieties 50 Cents

CALIFORNIA BEAUTY COLLECTION

KING EDWARD SPENCER—Bright crimson scarlet.
GIANT WHITE SPENCER—Pure snow white.
MASTERPIECE SPENCER—Light blue lavender.
GEO. HERBERT SPENCER—True crimson.

COUNTESS SPENCER—Silvery pink.
MR. ROUTZAHN SPENCER—Apricot and pink.
MARIE CORELLI SPENCER—Bright rose carmine.
SENATOR SPENCER—Chocolate striped.

SPENCER, OR ORCID FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

Splendid of form and gigantic in size. Flowers are waved and fluted and often measure more than two inches across. The stems are long and strong and often bear four bold, immense flowers. Sow February and March, and October and November.

APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER—A true Spencer type, heavily shaded, and edged with deep pink and soft rose on silvery white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

PARADISE IVY SPENCER—Clear pink at the base and shading to buff. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

MRS. ROUTZAHN SPENCER—A splendid variety, producing immense flowers on good stout stems, usually 12 to 14 inches in length. The coloring is a beautiful buff or apricot, flushed and suffused with delicate pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

SENATOR SPENCER—A superb and very large flowering sweet pea; striped and flaked chocolate and brown. Pkt. 15c; oz. 35c.

OTHELLO SPENCER—A rich, deep, velvety maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

ASTA OHN SPENCER—Bears uniformly four unusually large flowers. The color of both standard and wings is a charming shade of lavender. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

KING EDWARD SPENCER—This is undoubtedly the largest bright scarlet Spencer yet developed. The standards measure from one and three-quarters to two inches across. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

MASTERPIECE—A clear lavender, giant waved. Award of Merit, 1910. Pkt. 10c.

COLLEEN—One of the finest novelties. May best be described as a Blanche Ferry Spencer. Recommended as a garden variety by the National Sweet Pea Society. Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c.

DUDLEY LEES—Deep maroon, fine variety. Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c.

MRS. JOS. CHAMBERLAIN SPENCER—The flowers are well placed on strong, thick stems 10 or 12 inches apart; a clear, pure white, brightly striped rosy pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER—Standard bright rose pink, wings creamy white, tinted with rose. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.



MRS. R. W. PITT SPENCER

PRIMROSE SPENCER—A clear primrose color, nearest approach to yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

COUNTESS SPENCER TRUE—The color of this exquisite variety is a lovely shade of rose pink, which deepens at the outer edges. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS (Continued)

NELL GWYNNE—A refined variety of great beauty and advanced Spencer type. The ground color is creamy yellow, suffused throughout with rich rose-pink, becoming rather lighter towards the base of the standard; both standard and wings are charmingly waved and crimped. The large beautiful flowers, usually in fours, well placed on long, strong stems, are borne in rich profusion. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

PICOTEE—A lovely new and distinct variety of Spencer form. Flowers white, beautifully edged carmine, large and well waved. In most cases flowers are borne four on a stem, well placed and of grand substances, free from the coarseness in placing often seen in certain varieties of Spencer type. Strong grower and should be a grand addition. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

GIANT PURE WHITE SPENCER—The finest white Sweet Pea in cultivation. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

AUDREY CRIER—Beautiful salmon pink Spencer. Pkt. 25 seeds, 15c.

MRS. R. W. PITT—Distinct, crushed strawberry shade; waved. Pkt. 15c.

MENIE CHRISTIE—Magenta Spencer; quiet, distinct. Pkt. 10c.

PRINCE OLAF—White marbled, clear blue, waved. Pkt. 15c.

MAJORIE WILLIS—Glowing rose exceedingly pretty. Pkt. 15c.

ZOE—Clear shining blue. Pkt. 10c.

LORD NELSON—A deep rich navy blue. Pkt. 15c.

MARIE CORELLI SPENCER—Bright rose carmine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb 75c.

FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER—White shaded flesh and soft pink with deep margin. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

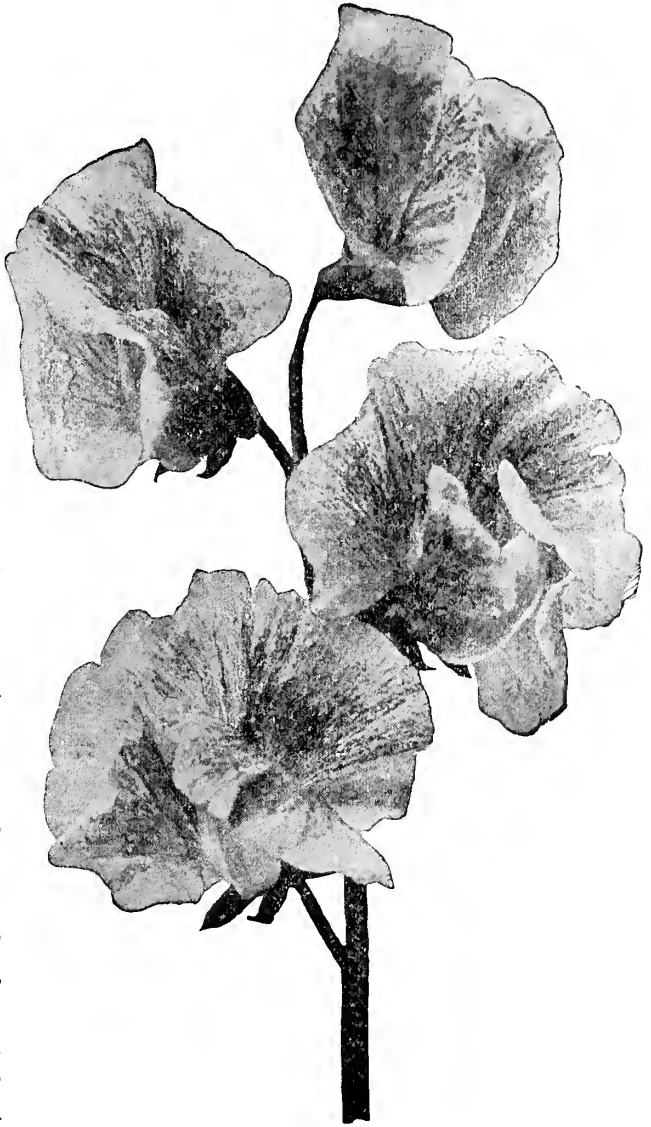
PRINCE OF WALES SPENCER—Brilliant rose crimson. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

LOTTIE ECKFORD SPENCER—White shaded lilac. Edged deep blue. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

MRS. TOWNSEND—Exceedingly pretty white, flushed and edged blue. A well waved flower. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

MASTERPIECE—The color of the flower is a rich lavender of true Spencer type, flowers very large, well waved, remarkably free flowering. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

MRS. C. W. BREADMORE—A lovely new "Picotee" of true Spencer type. The large flowers are borne profusely three and four to a stem; they are distinctly pink-edged upon a cream ground. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.



CALIFORNIA SUPERB SPENCER MIXTURE—This is strictly up-to-date blend of all latest shades in the Spencers, containing White, Pink, Scarlet, Lavender, Blue, Primrose, Maroon, Striped and Variegated. Our stock seed is made up strictly from named sorts and in it will be found Asta Ohn, Aurora, Miriam Beaver, Othello, King Edward VII, Mrs. Routzahn, Marie Corelli and many other new sorts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.25.

GRANDIFLORA COLLECTION OF 7 VARIETIES, 25c

King Edward VII
Lady Grisel Hamilton
Nora Unwin
Navy Blue

Othello
Helen Pierce
Lovely

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

5c per pkt.; 15c per oz.; 50c per ¼ lb.; \$1.50 per lb. Postage Paid.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—Pure white.
MRS. COLLIER—Rich primrose.
PHENOMENAL—Silvery white, suffused soft pink.
QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Pure scarlet.
HELEN PIERCE—Bright blue, mottled on white.
FRANK DOLBY—Fine light lavender.
AURORA—Flaked orange salmon.
LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Pale lavender blue.
MISS WILMOTT—Deep orange pink.
LOVELY—Pink standard, delicate rose wings.
HON. MRS. E. KENYON—Large, clear primrose.
PRIMA DONNA—Clear, soft pink.
APPLE BLOSSOM—Crimson pink, wings white, shaded pink.
BLANCHE FERRY—Rose standard, wings white.
JANET SCOTT—Clear pink, shading to buff.
KING EDWARD VII—Bright crimson.

HENRY ECKFORD—Almost true orange.
ROYAL ROBE—Light silvery pink.
SENATOR—Chocolate, striped white.
MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN—White, striped bright red.
DOROTHY TENNANT—Rosy purple.
PRINCE WALES—Clear rose crimson.
CAPT. OF THE BLUES—Purple and blue.
OTHELLO—Rich velvet maroon.
NAVY BLUE—Violet and bright blue.
 One packet of any 7 Grandiflora Sweet Peas, 25c.
 One packet of any 15 Grandiflora Sweet Peas, 50c.
CALIFORNIA GRANDIFLORA MIXTURE—This is a most excellent mixture, embracing every color possible. In making up this mixture we have endeavored to secure the largest flowering types and the greatest range of color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 50c, postpaid.



WALLFLOWER

WALLFLOWER

Wallflowers should be better known. Their adaptability for pot culture and outdoor bedding and their peculiarly sweet odor, should win favor. They are easily grown, and last long as cut-flowers.

SINGLE BLOOD RED—Pkt. 5c.

SINGLE MIXED—Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt. 10c.

WALLFLOWER TRIUMPH—A new strain of blood red; quiet, distinct from any other. Habit of plant, dwarf and sturdy; flowers large and of a velvety substance and rich color. Pkt. 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER

(*Echinocystis Lobata*.)

This is the quickest growing climber on our list. Grows wild, self sown, in many parts of the west. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. For a trellis or pillar no annual vine is more chaste, and it will quickly cover an old tree or an unsightly building. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH VERBENA

A carefully selected and improved fine strain of Verbenas. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, brilliant colors, free blooming and of vigorous habit. For best results sow seed early in pots or boxes and transplant in beds in April or May. Single plants of this pretty annual will carpet a space 3 feet in diameter with neat foliage and scores of fine flower umbels. Plants bloom from early summer to late fall.

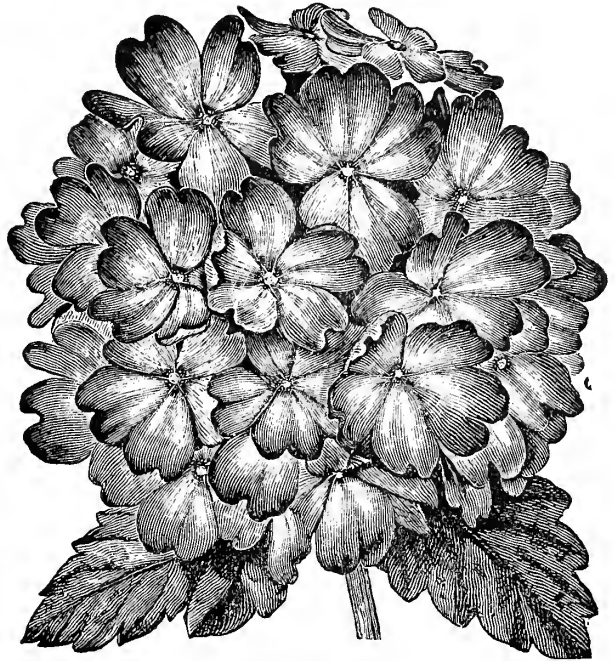
MAMMOTH SCARLET—Pkt. 10c.

MAMMOTH PURPLE—Pkt. 10c.

MAMMOTH PINK—Pkt. 10c.

MAMMOTH WHITE—Pkt. 10c.

MAMMOTH MIXED COLORS—Pkt. 10c.



MAMMOTH VERBENA

ZINNIA

(Youth and Old Age.)

Zinnias are one of the easiest grown and most showy garden annuals. Few flowers are so easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, or bloom so abundantly and continuously through the entire season as this hardy annual. Sow seed in open ground in spring.

ZEBRA MIXED—Flowers striped. Pkt. 10c

CURLED MIXED—Petals curled. Pkt. 10c

TALL MIXED—Flowers very double; all colors. Pkt. 10c.

TALL GIANT CRIMSON—Flowers very double; color crimson scarlet; very fine. Pkt. 10c.

TALL ROBUSTA GRANDIFLORA—Mixed. Pkt. 10c.



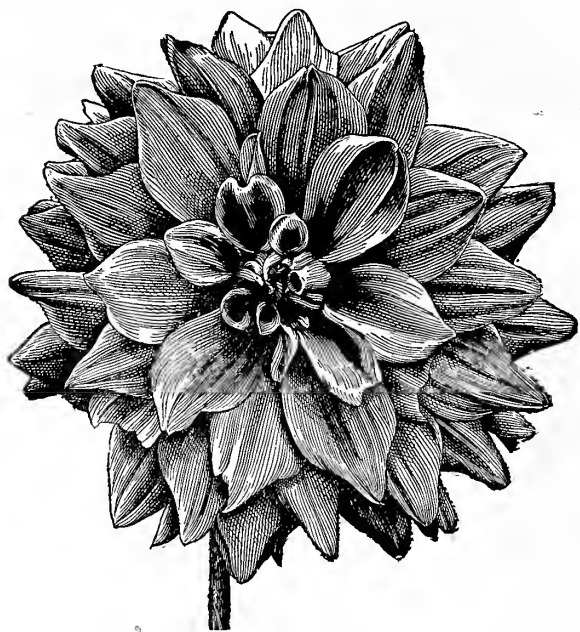
ZINNIA, TALL ROBUSTA GRANDIFLORA

These bear flowers from 4 to 5 inches in diameter

DAHLIAS

From no other flowering plant can be obtained such a wide diversity of form and color, such a quantity of bloom during the several months of late summer and fall. Their popularity is increasing by leaps and bounds, and propagators are keeping pace by producing new sorts of astonishing size, coloring and beauty.

Dahlias are of very easy culture, their only requirements being a rich soil and plenty of moisture during their growing season. I have had excellent results by applying a mulch of fresh stable manure to a depth of three or four inches when the plants have attained a height of about one foot; water is applied through the manure, which not only holds the moisture in the soil, but supplies fertility as well. From April 1st to May 15th is early enough to plant; the tubers should be covered with three inches of soil and planted not closer than three feet apart—four feet is better where space is plentiful. A strong stake four feet high should be driven beside each tuber at time of planting, to which the shoots are to be tied as they grow. 25c each; \$3.00 per dozen.



DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

The giants of the Dahlia family. Many sorts are really marvelous in size when well grown, and they require no different treatment than the other classes. The petals are usually broad and flat, though some sorts show a slight quilling, always graceful and pleasing.

BLACK BEAUTY—Deep velvety-maroon; almost black.

BRONZE BEAUTY—Bright coppery-orange, full and perfectly formed.

CUBAN GIANT—An immense ball of bright maroon.

CATHERINE DUER—Bright iridescent crimson-scarlet.

DELICE—The finest of the type so far as now known. Grand in all respects. Soft, glowing rose-pink; large, perfect in form, on long stiff stems; ideal for cutting.

DEL NORTE—Exceedingly large, full and globular. A distinct shade of watermelon-red. Exceptionally strong grower and free bloomer.

F. A. RICKERS—Glowing imperial purple. Gigantic in size, but of elegant wavy form. Invaluable for decorative purposes.

F. DAUPAIS—Color rich lavender rose; distinct and beautiful in the extreme. Although of immense size, the flowers are never coarse. Sure to please every one.

GIGANTEA—All that the name implies. Color creamy-white without any tinting. Worthy a place in every collection.

HENRY PATRICK—A beautiful pure, refined white.

IRA—A fine, strong grower and free bloomer. Flowers very large, brilliant red, shading darker in the center.

JACK ROSE—Brilliant crimson-red, rich and glowing.

JEANNE CHARMET—Soft rose-pink with a thread of deeper tint at the edge of the petals, which are broad and flat, building up a flower of mammoth size and perfect form.

K. AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Snow-white, very fine; large and free flowering.

KUROKI—Lovely clear salmon; exceedingly free.

LA FRANCE—A free flowering solferino-red; very large.

LE GRANDE MANITOU—The first variegated decorative Dahlia. The flowers are from 5 to 6 inches across; ground color white, prettily striped, spotted and suffused with reddish-violet. Grand.

MARCHIONESS OF BUTTE—Color pearly-white, heavily tipped with carmine-rose. Large, full, fine in all respects.

MRS. FISHER—Enormous flowers of clear lemon-yellow. A strictly first-class Dahlia in size, color and growth.

MRS. ROOSEVELT—Petals somewhat quilled. Delicate, soft pink, shading to lighter pink. Often 8 inches across.

MME. VAN DEN DAEL—Soft shell-pink, shading white.

MRS. WINTERS—The finest snow-white. Large and perfect.

MRS. LINDER—White, suffused with soft shell-pink.

MRS. T. J. WOODALL (new)—A perfect gem in size and build of flower and entirely distinct in color—peach-red.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

AEGER—Crimson scarlet; petals twisted, beautifully incurved.

BRUNHILDE—Plum color; long, loosely arranged petals.

CAPSTAN—Orange-scarlet, shaded apricot; an enormous bloomer.

COLONEL—The strongest grower of all the Cactus Dahlias in my collection. Flowers very large; color deep scarlet overlaying light amber. Cannot be too highly commended.

DAHLIAS (Continued)

E. BONNEFOND—Undoubtedly one of the finest of all scarlet Cactus Dahlias. Giant flowers of an intense scarlet color.

FLAMINGO—Brilliant vermillion; long, pointed petals.

FLORADORA—Remarkably free flowering; bright blood-red.

FOXHUNTER—Very bright scarlet; large; long, narrow petals; extra fine.

GENERAL BULLER—Cardinal-red, each petal tipped white.

KING OF SIAM—Beautiful rich purple, edged maroon.

LAWINE—Pure white, slightly blushed; very large.

LEUCHTFEUER—Brilliant blood-red, deeper shading; large.

LIBERTIE—Incurved petals of a lovely rosy carmine with darker shadings. Extra fine, and distinct from all others in form and color.

MASTER CARL—Saffron-yellow; petals broad and graceful.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

MAUVE QUEEN (New)—Clear mauve, lighter in center.

MRS. CLINTON—Deep amber, shading to rosy-scarlet.

MRS. GEO. STEVENSON—Bright, sparkling yellow.

MRS. H. E. COLLINS—Pure salmon-pink—a new and unusual shade in Dahlias. Flowers of giant size, very delicate in color tone.

MRS. S. W. ALLERTON—Flowers enormous and of splendid substance. Petals rather broad, somewhat twisted, deeply notched and split at ends. Color a beautiful shade of lavender-rose.

LARGE FLOWERING SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

These are globular in form, with incurved or quilled petals. They are either of one color or tipped, and sometimes spotted, with a different color. As a rule they are the best bloomers and last exceedingly well when cut, also stand shipment better than the Cactus type.

ADMIRAL—Deep crimson ends of petals tipped pure white. Large and full.

ARRAH NA POGUE—Deep maroon, tipped white. Large, perfectly formed flower.

BLACK DIAMOND—Black-maroon, very rich and handsome; extra large.

BUFFALO BILL—Vermillion and buff minutely striped and blended. A very striking flower and a good one in all respects.

CHARLES LANIER—One of the largest of the Show type. Pure, rich orange-yellow, very deep and full.

CRESCENZIA SPAETH—Pure, glistening, snow white. Very large.

DR. WATSON—Rich yellow, tinged and shaded with vermillion. Extra large.

DREER'S WHITE—A counterpart of Grand Duke Alexis, except it is pure white without a trace of shading. Undoubtedly the finest white Show Dahlia.

EMILY—White, shaded and edged lavender. Very large.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—Orange, tipped and suffused with scarlet. Large.

GOLD MEDAL—Immense. Canary yellow, splashed with red.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS—A giant in size. Color waxy-white, delicately tinted rose. Petals very closely set and rolled in the form of a cone.

LUCY FAWCETT—Light yellow, penciled carmine-rose.

MARY D. HALLOCK—A clear yellow; beautifully quilled.

MME. ALFRED MOREAU—Most perfect large pure mauve. A grand flower and profuse bloomer.

OLYMPIA—Decorative type. Rose-pink, dotted and penciled with rich crimson. Fringed petals.

PRESIDENT—Flesh-white, beautifully suffused soft pink.

PRINCESS VICTORIA—Pure, canary-yellow; large, long stems.

RED HUSAR—Brilliant cardinal-red. Extra fine.

SUNBURST—Large, fine form; orange, shaded salmon.

WHITE SWAN—Snow-white; fine in size, form and texture.

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

A new type of Dahlia, producing flowers from six to eight inches in diameter, with long, somewhat flattened, wavy petals arranged loosely around an open center. Exceedingly graceful and artistic.

ADMIRATION—Rosy-crimson with buff shadings. Distinct and novel.

DR. K. W. VAN GORKOM—White, deeply shaded rose. A splendid variety.

GLORY OF BAARN—Lavender-pink, shades very unusual in Dahlias.

KING LEOPOLD—Primrose with lighter shadings.

No. 935—A magnificent snowy-white of immense size.

No. 990—Pure white ground, splashed and striped with violet purple. As handsome as an orchid.

QUEEN WILHELMINA—A pure white, perfect in form.

PLANT DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:

CUSTOMERS are requested to state the mode of conveyance by which they desire their trees forwarded. When no route is named, we forward to the best of our judgment, without liability for error or delay.

No trees or plants sent C. O. D. Cartage to Railroad charged extra.

RESPONSIBILITY—After goods are placed on board cars here, we assume no responsibility for their safe or prompt delivery, or any injury caused by delay in delivery by the transportation company.

ALL CLAIMS must be made upon receipt of goods.

All trees and plants are carefully and securely packed in the best manner, for which a small charge is made sufficient to cover cost of material used.

We warrant plants and trees true to name and in healthy growing condition at time of shipment or delivery, but we are not responsible for any damage that may occur while in transit, nor do we guarantee the purchasers success in cultivation of same. It must be plain to everyone that it is to our best interest to sell only such stock as will grow and prove true to name. If errors should occur please notify us immediately and we will make satisfactory corrections, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price of stock.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

ABELIA RUPESTRIS.

These very fine flowering shrubs should have a place in every garden, for they seem to thrive under the most adverse conditions. Tubular flowers, white, tinted rose; fragrant. In pots 1½ feet, 40c each.

ACACIA.

Very useful, quick growing and ornamental shrubs or trees; indispensable where quick shelter or wind-break is required.

ARMATA—Shrubby variety. In pots, 2 feet, 40c each.

BILAYANA—Small tree; the handsomest of all Acacias. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

DAPHNE ODORA—A low growing shrub, with dark, bright green foliage, and very fragrant white flowers appearing during the winter months. 2 feet, 75c each.

DAPHNE ODORA VARIEGATA—Same habit as the above, except that the leaves are variegated and flowers purplish. 2 feet, 75c each.

BREATH OF HEAVEN—Africa. 2 feet. A handsome little shrub, with heath-like foliage having an agreeable aromatic fragrance; flowers white, small, star-shaped, borne on the points of the twig branches. In pots, 35c to 50c each.

ESCALLONIA ALBA—10 feet. Erect bush with cylindrical branches and rounded, dark glossy green leaves; flowers white in large terminal panicle-like cymes appearing during the entire summer. In pots, 2 feet, 40c each.

ESCALLONIA ROSEA—6 feet. General habit same as the above, the flowers being light pink. In pots, 2 feet, 35c each.

ESCALLONIA RUBRA—4 feet. Branches erect and clothed with glandular hairs, and of rather dwarf habit; shining green leaves and bright red flowers. In pots, 2 feet, 40c each.

MOLLISSIMA is the best winter-blooming tree in California; its bright yellow blossoms appear in January and last into March; the tree is a strong and healthy grower.

MOLLISSIMA—In pots, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

MOLLISSIMA—In pots, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

Berberis Darwini. (Darwin's Barberry)—A densely branched spreading shrub, with thick and leathery foliage; flowers orange yellow, very fragrant, followed by dark purple fruit; the best of the species. Attain a height of 2 to 4 feet. In pots, 1 to 2 feet, 60c each and up.

BOXWOOD—Dwarf, for edging. 50c per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

SPANISH BROOM—An upright-growing shrub; flowers yellow, produced very freely in the spring on long, pendulous, round, leafless branches. In pots, 3 feet, 35c each.

CAMELLIAS—In named varieties; double; red, white, pink and striped. Balled, 18 to 25 inches, 75c to \$1.50 each.

FRAGRANS FLORIBUNDA—In pots, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

LATIFOLIA—In pots, 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA—Himalayas. Well adapted for rockeries on account of their low, almost horizontal growth. They will thrive in any ordinary garden soil. Flowers small, white, appearing in May and followed during the fall and winter months with bright red berries. 2 feet, 85c to \$1.00 each.

GARDENIA JASMINOIDES (G. Florida; Cape Jasmine)—Thick foliage; large, double, waxy, fragrant flowers. May to September. Pots, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

FRAGRANS FLORIBUNDA—A rapidly growing tree always in flower; very sweet-scented. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.



HYDRANGAEA HORTENSIS

HYDRANGAEA.

These very ornamental large leaved plants, with their enormous corymbs of beautiful pink flowers, are worthy of cultivation, doing very well in a shady place.

HYDRANGAEA HORTENSIS—Balled, 1½ feet up, from 35c to 50c each.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (Blue Gum)—In pots, 2 feet, 35c each.

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS (Red Gum)—In pots, 2 feet, 35c each.

EUCALYPTUS—In flats, transplanted. See page 52.

FICUS (Rubber Plant)—In pots, 2 feet, \$1.00 each.

MELANOXYLON, or Black Acacia, is the best tree to be planted as an avenue tree or as a sidewalk tree; it has an upright and symmetrical growth, and is the best tree for general planting.

MELANOXYLON—In pots, 2½ to 3 feet, 30c each.

MELANOXYLON—In pots, 3 to 4 feet, 40c each.

MELANOXYLON—In pots, 4 to 5 feet, 50c each.

MELANOXYLON—In pots, 5 to 6 feet, 75c each.

LATIFOLIA—A rapid growing tree, very ornamental. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.

COTONEASTER NEPAULENSIS—Upright grower and very attractive when covered with orange-colored berries lasting for many months on the bush. Balled, 2 feet, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM—"Gold Flower." A perfectly hardy shrub; producing large, single, yellow flowers of a peculiar satiny texture, in great profusion during the summer; should be in every garden. Balled, 1½ feet, 35c each.

HOLLY—*Ilex Aquifolium*. "European Holly." Europe and Asia, 40 feet. A small tree, with shining, dark green, thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form; in winter the tree is covered with bright red berries. Balled, 1 to 4 feet high, 85c to \$5.00 each, according to size.

FICUS MACROPHYLLA (Hardy Rubber Plant)—In pots, 2 feet, 75c each.

LAURUS CERASUS—"English Laurel." Southern Europe to Northern Persia, 10-15 feet. A fine, large evergreen, with broad, shining, green leaves; produces large panicles of creamy white flowers, followed by purple berries. Balled, 1½ to 2 feet, 65c each.

LAURUS CAMPHORA (Camphor Tree)—China, Japan, 40 feet. A rank-growing, very symmetrical, ornamental tree, thriving in a poor soil; bright green foliage and well adapted for the lawn, street or avenue planting. To prepare the camphor for commerce, the root, trunk and branches are broken up and treated with water in closed vessels, the volatilized camphor being sublimated on rice straw; no garden is complete without it. In pots, 2 feet, 50c each.

LAURUSTINUS—Balled, 1 to 1½ feet, 35c each.

LAURUSTINUS—Balled, 2 to 3 feet, 65c each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—Grafted. In pots, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—Balled, 2 feet, 35c each.

(Oregon Grape.)

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA—A valuable evergreen shrub having glossy, green leaves and bearing yellow flowers in April. In fall and winter the foliage changes to a scarlet bronze color. Balled, 1 to 1½ feet, 75c each.

OLEANDER—Double pink. In pots, 1 to 1½ feet, 35c each.

OLEANDER—Double white. In pots, 1 to 1½ feet, 35c each.

PEPPER TREE—This ornamental tree has been one of the greatest attractions, one of our most graceful and picturesque avenue, park or specimen trees.

In pots, 2 feet, 35c each.

In pots, 3 feet, 50c each.

PITTOSPORIUM.

These are, without doubt, amongst the foremost of our hardy evergreens; are not as yet surpassed by anything we possess, when regularly clipped, to form a complete wall of cheerful-looking green foliage.

PITTOSPORIUM EUGENIODES—Balled, 2 feet, 35c each.

PITTOSPORIUM TENNUEFOLIA—Balled, 2 feet, 35c each.

PITTOSPORIUM TENNUEFOLIA—In pots, 1½ feet, 25c each.

PITTOSPORIUM TOBIRA—Balled, 1½ feet, 35c each.

PITTOSPORIUM—Larger plants on application.

POLYGALA.

Beautiful pea-shaped flowering shrubs; very hardy and prolific.

POLYGALA DALMANCINA—In pots, 2 feet, 40c each.

VERONICA.

All are very showy, free blooming plants and succeed in any good garden soil in a sunny situation. All varieties seem to do very well in California and they are particularly well fitted for grouping and massing for immediate effect.

VERONICA ALBA (White)—Balled, 1½ feet, 35c each.

VERONICA ANDERSONII (Lavender)—Balled, 1½ feet, 35c each.

VERONICA IMPERIALIS (Red)—Balled, 1½ feet, 35c each.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS**BERBERIS THUNBERGII**

A low, dense, neat little shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in May. These are followed by a heavy crop of rich red berries that cling through the winter. In autumn when both leaves and berries are bright red it is very showy. Valuable for ornamental hedges, masses, borders, etc. 2 feet, 35c each.

(Sweet-Scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice)

FLORIDUS (Sweet-scented Shrub)—The wood is fragrant; foliage rich; flowers are of chocolate color, having a peculiar agreeable odor. Blooms in June and at intervals afterward. 2 feet, 35c each.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA—

Hardy; thrives in all soils; grows rapidly and blossoms profusely. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink. 3 feet, 50c each.

LEMON VERBENA—This old fashioned favorite is a low-growing shrub, with long, narrow pointed leaves which emit a delightful fragrance; covered in summer with minute flowers in delicate pyramidal panicles. Very hardy in California. 2 feet 35c each.



BERBERIS THUNBERGII

FOREST AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Transplanted in Flats

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (Blue Gums) 1 year \$2.00

EUCALYPTUS ROBUSTA1 year 2.25

EUCALYPTUS RUDIS1 year 2.25

EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS (Red Gums) 1 year 2.00

MONTEREY CYPRESS (Cupressus Macrocarpa)2 years 3.00

MONTEREY CYPRESS (Cupressus Macrocarpa)1 year \$2.00

PINUS MONTEREY (Monterey Pine)1 year 3.50

PITTOSPORIUM EUGENIODES1 year 3.50

PITTOSPORIUM TENNUEFOLIA.....1 year 3.50
Prices per thousand on application.

LILAC VULGARIS (Common lilac)—Bluish purple flowers. A standard variety. 3 to 4 feet, 50c each.

LILAC ALBA (Common White Lilac)—Cream colored flowers. 2 feet, 35c each.

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (C. Japonica)—One of the best flowering shrubs, flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

SNOWBALL—Are very attractive specimen plants and for grouping have but few equals. No garden can afford to be without them. 2 to 3 feet, 40c each.



LILAC

SPIREAS (BRIDAL WREATH)

DOUGLAS (S. Douglassi)—Spikes of rose-colored flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 feet, 25c each.

VAN HOUTTEI—The finest of all Spireas; a most charming and beautiful shrub, having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinarily profuse in bloom, and the plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

REEVESII—Narrow, pointed leaves. The flowers are white, quite large, and borne in clusters, entirely covering the whole plant. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 feet, 30c each.

THUNBERG'S (Thunbergii)—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers; one of the best. 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.



WIGELIAS

There are few shrubs more deservedly popular or any that have been more widely disseminated. They flower shortly after the lilacs, producing superb large, trumpet-shaped flowers varying from pure white to deep red. Assorted varieties, 3 feet, 35c each.

DECIDUOUS, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

ALMOND DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING—A small shrub, producing in May, before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set on the branches. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

ALMOND DWARF DOUBLE WHITE (A Japonica fl. alba pl.)—Produces beautiful white flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 60c each.

BEECH PURPLED LEAVED—Originated in Germany; an elegant, vigorous tree, growing 50 to 60 feet high; foliage in spring is deep purple, changing to crimson in the fall. 3 feet high, 75c each.

BIRCH CUT-LEAVED WEEPING—One of the most popular of all weeping pendulous trees; graceful weeping branches, silver white bark and delicately cut foliage; one of the most beautiful lawn trees. 6 feet high, \$1.50 each.

BIRCH EUROPEAN WHITE—(B. Alba)—Graceful tree with silver bark and spreading slender branches; quite erect when young, but when 4 or 5 years, growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, making the tree very effective in landscapes. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

CHERRY (Japanese)—This is a very ornamental family of shrubs or small trees. They are especially well adapted for beautifying small grounds. The beautiful tinting of the flowers, combined with their very effective appearance, pushing out long before the leaves appear, makes them particularly desirable as early spring flowering plants; in various colors. Double pink and white, and single pink and white. 3 to 4 feet, 50c to 75c each.

ELM ULMUS AMERICANA (American White Elm)—120 feet. A magnificent large tree, with drooping spreading branches; requires moist soil; one of the grandest of our native forest trees. Does not adapt itself as well to the great interior valleys as the European varieties. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

ELM U. CAMPESTRIS (English or French Elm)—Europe, Africa, Japan. 100 feet. An erect tree of rapid, compact growth, with dark green foliage; very robust, attaining an immense size; one of the best in this valley. The branches project from trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. 5 to 6 feet, 60c each.

ELM CORK BARKED—4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

The Hawthorns.

The Hawthorns grow in almost any soil and rank very high among flowering trees. They are particularly well adapted for beautifying small grounds and for grouping.

Double White, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; Double Red, 3 to 4 feet, 50c each; 4 to 6 feet 75c. each.

LINDEN AMERICAN BASSWOOD—Grows about 60 feet high; is very rapid in growth; large size, forming a broad, round topped head; leaves broadly oval; dark green above and light green underneath; flowers are creamy white and fragrant; a splendid street or lawn tree. 4 feet, 50c each.

LINDEN EUROPEAN—Very fine pyramidal tree of large size with large leaves and fragrant flowers; leaves change in the fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown. 4 feet, 50c each.

LOCUST BLACK ROBINIA (R Pseudo-Acacia)—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber as well as being ornamental; flowers large, yellowish-white, very fragrant. 4 to 5 feet, 35c each.

LOCUST PINK LOCUST—A native species of spreading, irregular habit; long clusters of pea-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June and at intervals through-out the season; foliage a light green. 5 to 6 feet and 6 to 8 feet, 75c to \$1.00 each.

MAPLE—"Box Elder or Ash-Leaved Maple." 70 feet. Large, fine-spreading tree of rapid growth; foliage ash-like, smaller than in other Maples; a fine avenue tree. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each.

MAPLE (*Dasycarpum* or *Eriocarpon*)—"Silver or Soft Maple." A rapid-growing tree of large size; irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree. A very promising and distinct tree; should be extensively planted. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

MAPLE—Norway. An excellent rapid growing and striking variety; foliage a beautiful greenish-red in the spring; changing to purple in midsummer and to blood-red in the autumn. A great shade tree. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Pros*, *Aucuparia*)—A small tree, with shining pinnated leaves; covered from mid-summer to winter with white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit. Tree is of upright, stocky growth. 5 to 6 feet, 60c each; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each.

POPLAR CAROLINA—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, pale to deep green. 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; 6 to 8 feet, 50c each.

POPLAR LOMBARDY (*Fastigiata*)—Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and long roads to break the average height and forms of other trees. 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; 6 to 8 feet, 50c each.

POPLAR SILVER-LEAVED (*Alba*)—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark rich green above and white as snow beneath. 4 to 6 feet, 30c each.

SYCAMORE (*European*)—S. E. Europe to India, 100 feet. A rapid, erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage; far superior to the common American Sycamore; thrives very well in this valley, and is a desirable avenue, street or park tree. More extensively used in Southern Europe for avenue and shade purposes than any other variety. A grand tree. 4 to 6 feet, 50c each; 6 to 8 feet, 75c each.

WALNUT—(Black)—4 to 6 feet, 40c each.

WILLOW, WEEPING—4 feet, 35c each.

WILLOW, GOLDEN—4 feet, 35c each.

TAMARIX AFRICANI—An elegant and handsome flowering small tree, thriving in all soils and locations, whether by the seashore or hot interior valleys. The flowers appear along the branches; foliage feathery and graceful. This tree has been overlooked in the last few years; it was far more extensively planted in early days in this State. Wherever planted it adds great beauty to our landscapes. 4 to 5 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

PALMS

Dracaena

Are very fine avenue, street and single specimen trees in the coast counties where the climatic conditions are favorable to their perfect development.

DRACAENA INDIVISA—From 50c to \$1.50, according to size.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS—"Canary Island Palm." The most graceful and the handsomest of our hardy palms; leaves pinnate and of a deep, dark green color; one of the most effective palms on a lawn, and worthy of the attention of all admirers of the Palm family; fruit not edible.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS—Balled, 2 feet, \$1.50 each.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS—Balled, 3 feet, \$2.50 each.

PHOENIX CANARIENSIS—In boxes. Prices on application.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA—One of the most beautiful of our native palms; leaves fan-shaped, medium size, retaining their dark green color during the winter months; stems short, thorny; of upright, compact growth. Balled, 1½ feet, \$1.00 each; 2½ feet, \$1.50 each; boxed, 3 to 3½ feet, \$5.00 each.

DECORATIVE PLANTS

Under this heading we have included such plants as flourish in the parlor, hall, greenhouse, porch, and some in protected situations out of doors.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS—The leaves are a bright green, are gracefully arched, and are as finely woven as the finest silken mesh, surpassing Maiden-Hair Ferns in grace, fineness of texture and richness of color. 35c, 50c and 75c each, according to size.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERII—A variety of recent introduction. It is as a basket plant that this will prove most valuable. In 5 and 6-inch pots, 50c and 75c each; in hanging baskets, \$1.50 each.

ANTHERICUM VARIEGATUM—Foliage beautifully striped yellowish white; succeeds admirably in the window; also much esteemed as a basket plant. 4-inch pots, 35c each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA—This is the plant one sees so many of in windows, halls and stores. The foliage is large, lily-like in appearance, of a dark green color. It is of rugged constitution and will stand in locations that will kill most plants. \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA VARIEGATED—A variegated form of the preceding. 7 and 8-inch pots, \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

ROSES

The Rose is the Queen of beautiful flowers and is among the easiest to raise in perfection. We have given great care and attention to its culture, and are constantly adding new varieties and dropping old ones. We try to keep up-to-date and always test them before placing them before the public, as many varieties are not worthy of general distribution.

ROSES (Continued)

Roses require plenty of manure and good cultivation. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth, should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers.

NEW AND SCARCE VARIETIES

LADY HILLINGTON. T. (Lowe & Shawyer, 1910)—

A very striking and lovely rose. Long, slender pointed buds of beautiful deep apricot and chrome yellow; free flowering; very decorative. 50 cents each.

CLIMBING KILLARNEY. H. T. (Geo. Reinberg, 1908)—

A sport from the well-known and popular bush rose, Pink Killarney. Bloom identical with the parent; growth of strong climbing habit. 50 cents each.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. H. T. (Pernet-Ducher, 1905)

—A new French rose which has now become one of the popular rich red roses for garden culture. It is certainly a most grand and charming rose in all ways. It is a good and clean grower; upright in habit; foliage good and nice dark green in color; the bloom is produced continually; is of large size, full, and borne on good long and stiff stems; the color is a most charming shade of rich velvety crimson and does not fade; is highly fragrant. 25 cents each.

MY MARYLAND. H. T. (Cook, 1909)—

One of the new American roses which is proving highly popular on this Coast and in the Southwest. Robust and clean in growth and a prolific bloomer at all times; color, intense glowing pink; bloom large and full and produced on good stems. 50 cents each.

LYON ROSE. Pernetiana (Pernet-Ducher, 1907)—

Shrimp pink at edge of petals; center coral red shaded with chrome-yellow; a most distinct and charming combination. One of the most magnificently formed roses we grow, which, together with its superb coloring, grand substance and sturdy growth, gives us a rose belonging up near the head of the list. Heavy three-year-old plants, 50 cents each.

MELODY. H. T. (A. Dickson & Son, 1911)—

Deep saffron-yellow; at times primrose at edge of petals. Bloom of splendid form and substance. 50 cents each.

SUNBURST. H. T. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912)—

The most widely-advertised rose of the year and awarded the highest merits in every exhibition abroad. Long pointed buds, strong stems, vigorous, very large and full; color, orange and copper. \$1.00 each.

CONRAD F. MEYER. Rugosa. (Froebel, 1900)—

Clear silvery rose; bloom very large, double and cup-shaped; highly fragrant; perfectly hardy and free from disease; free bloomer. 35 cents each.

PINK CHEROKEE SINGLE—

A Hybrid between Rosa Levigata (Cherokee) and Rosa Indica; introduced into Europe from Formosa, 1887. Growth, foliage, etc., as well as general style of bloom similar to the White Cherokee; bloom, however, beautiful dark pink, gradually toning to lighter shades as flowers age. 40 cents each.

CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER. P. (Originated at

Riverside, Cal., 1901)—Easily the most charming and popular of the polyantha roses. Very robust and one of the strongest climbers in the rose family. Hardy and suitable for all sections. 25 cents each.



TEA, OR EVER BLOOMING ROSES

The most refined, and a class comprising the most of the ever-blooming Roses. They are highly prized and admired for their delicious fragrance and the exquisitely beautiful forms and colors of their flowers. In color they embrace all shades from the purest white to the brightest crimson, and from light straw to rich orange. The climate of California being peculiarly adapted to Roses, this family here revels in luxurious growth and bloom.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Delicate daybreak blush; clear and distinct; flowers of perfect form and very fragrant. Price 25c.

BRIDE—White tinged with yellow; beautiful in bud. Price 25c.

BRIDESMAID—Bright pink, fine and full. Price 25c.

CATHERINE MERMET—Salmon rose; one of the best. Price 25c.

CLARA WATSON—A large, beautiful rose; color salmon pink, blended with blush pink at the outer edge of petals and shading to yellow at center; a strong grower and profuse bloomer. Price 25c.

DR. GRILL—Light rose, with coppery yellow center; beautiful in bud. Price 25c.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Rosy flesh, globular form, one of the best. Price 25c.

ETOILE DE LYON—Rich, golden yellow, full and beautifully formed. Price 25c.

FRANCISCA KRUGER—Coppery yellow, shaded with peach; fine. Price 25c.

ROSES (Continued)



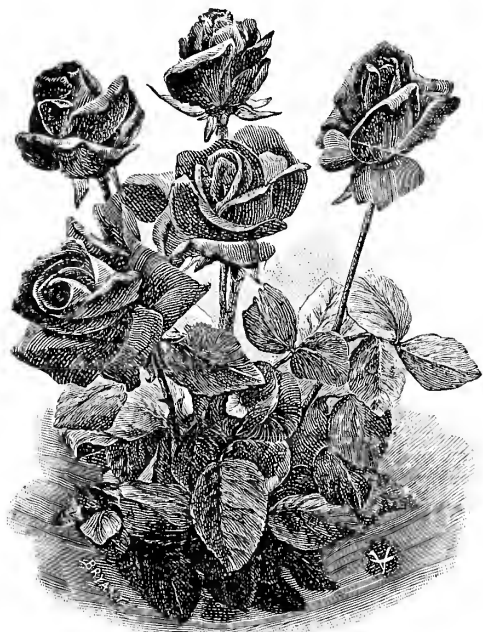
CLARA WATSON

GENERAL DE TARTAR—Dark rose color, large and full; free blooming. Price 25c.

GOLDEN GATE—Rich creamy white, shaded amber yellow and satin pink; one of the best. Price 25c.

GRACE DARLING—Porcelain rose, shaded with crimson; large and free. Price 25c.

LAURETTE—Creamy white, shaded with rose; flower large and full. Price 25c.



MADAME WELCHE

MADAME DE WATTEVILLE—White, shaded salmon and bordered bright rose. Price 25c.

MADAME FALCOT—Yellow buff deepened to orange; one of the best old roses. Price 25c.

MADAME HOSTE—Bright, clear yellow; very large, full and perfect in shape; fine. Price 25c.

MADAME LAMBARD—Rosy bronze, tinged with salmon and buff, shaded crimson; very beautiful. Price 25c.

MADAME WELCHE—Pale canary yellow, with dark orange center; long, pointed bud. Price 25c.

MAMAN COCHET—Color is deep, rosy pink, the inner side of the petal being a silver rose. Price 35c.

MAMAN COCHET (White)—Same as above, only pure white in color. Price 25c.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE—Color light lemon-yellow with a distinct line of pink, changing to deep red; beautiful. Price 25c.

PAPA GONTIER—Rosy crimson; buds of extra large size; one of the best roses for the garden. Price 25c.

PEARLE DES JARDIN—Flower deep canary yellow, of great substance, and one of the best. Price 25c.

RAINBOW—Lovely pink color, streaked with crimson; the best striped rose in cultivation. Price 25c.

RAINBOW IMPROVED—Resembles the former, except that the crimson is more distinct, being more profusely spotted and penciled; extra. Price 25c.

SAFRANO—The oldest "Tea Rose" in cultivation, but one of the best; buff color, shaded apricot. Price 25c.

SUNSET—Color beautiful orange-tinted saffron; a fine rose of great merit. Price 25c.

ROSES (Continued)

- EMPEROR OF MOROCCO**—Deep, velvety maroon; distinct and beautiful. Price 25c.
- EMPRESS OF INDIA**—Dark crimson, sweet and full. Price 25c.
- FISHER HOLMES**—Brilliant crimson; the improved "Jacqueminot." Price 25c.
- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT**—Rich, velvety crimson, changing to scarlet. Price 25c.
- GLOIRE LYONNAISE**—A grand rose; color a creamy white, with chamois or salmon yellow center; very fragrant and free blooming; one of the best. Price 25c.
- GLOIRE DE MARGOTTIN**—Dazzling red, large and full; very fragrant; a strong grower; can be used as a climber. Price 25c.
- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ**—It is a fine, perfect sheet of rich crimson all summer; it is the richest, velvety crimson, shaded with brightest scarlet. Price 25c.
- MABEL MORRISON**—White, flushed with pink. Price 25c.
- MAD. GABRIEL LUIZET**—Clear, pale pink; a delicate, beautifully colored rose. Price 25c.
- MAGNA CHARTA**—Bright pink, suffused with carmine. Price 25c.
- MARGARET DICKSON**—White, with pale flesh center; a grand rose. Price 25c.
- MRS. JOHN LAING**—Soft pink; large, finely shaped flower. Price 25c.
- MRS. JOHN McLAREN** (John McLaren)—A sport from the well-known rose, Magna Charta, with all the good habits of the same, but the flowers are of a lovely silvery pink. Price 25c.
- MRS. J. SHERMAN CRAWFORD**—Deep, rosy pink, edge of petals slightly crimped. Price 25c.
- PAUL NEYRON**—Dark rose of large size. Price 25c.
- PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN**—Rich, velvety crimson, passing to maroon. Price 25c.
- SOLEIL D'OR**—Large, globular flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. Price 25c.
- ULRICH BRUNNER**—Bright cerise red; flowers large and full, of a globular form. Price 25c.

HYBRID ROSES

This family of Roses is remarkable for its continuous blooming qualities, as well as for its exquisite perfume.

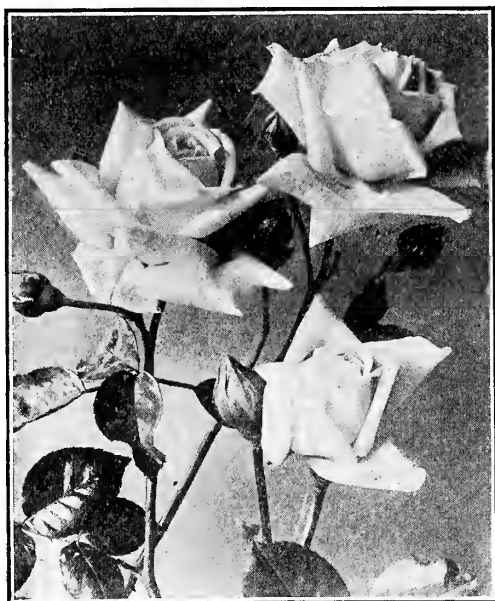
- AMERICAN BEAUTY**—Rosy crimson, shaded scarlet. Price 25c.
- ANTONE REVOIRE**—Color rosy flesh on a yellow ground, shaded with a border of carmine; flowers of an immense size and plants of vigorous growth. Price 25c.
- BELLE SIEBRECHT**—Solid pink of the richest shade. Price 25c.
- CALIFORNIA**—A California seedling; its color is rosy crimson shaded with lovely pink; strong and healthy foliage. Price 25c.
- CUPE DE HEBE**—Cup-shaped flower of lovely pink; very fragrant and sweet. Price 25c.
- DUCHESS OF ALBANY, or RED LA FRANCE**—Deep solid pink, not shaded. Price 25c.
- HELEN CAMBIER**—Free, vigorous growth and very free blooming; flowers of splendid substance and delightful shade of rich coppery yellow; buds full and firm, lasting a long time when cut. Price 25c.
- HELEN GOULD, or BALDWIN**—An excellent variety, with large, full flowers, of fine form; the color is a warm, rosy crimson; a very free bloomer. Price 35c.
- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI** (Hybrid Tea)—Pure white, long, pointed buds; large, full flowers; free and constant bloomer. Price 35c.
- HONORABLE INA BINGHAM** (Hybrid Tea)—Pink, deeply veined, flowers semi-double, petals enormous; fine. Price 50c.



LA FRANCE

- GEN. McARTHUR** (Hybrid Tea)—Color the most brilliant shade of crimson, retaining its brilliancy when fully expanded; very sweet and easy to grow. Price 35c.
- LA FRANCE**—Deep, silvery rose, large and full; very fragrant. Price 25c.

HYBRID ROSES (Continued)



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Strong grower, producing grand, pure white flowers. Price 25c.

JUBILEE—A fine, dark red, hardy rose, pure red in its deepest tone, shading to deep crimson red, and velvety, maroon-red in the depths of the petals. Price 25c.

LA FRANCE OF '89—Strong and healthy growth; color of flowers is a dark rose, shaded crimson, Price 25c.

LA TOSCA—Color very light pink, almost white; strong grower. Price 25c.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT—Clear pink; extra. Price 35c.

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY—Flowers large and full, petals recurved and a beautiful, creamy rose, shaded vermilion and salmon. Price 25c.

MRS. ROBERT GARRETT—Large flowers and fine foliage; buds long and pointed, opening beautifully; color a glowing shell-pink, very deep in the center. Price 25c.

SOU DU PRES. CARNOT—This is a superb new rose in every way; the flowers are large, full and double, exquisitely shaped and with heavy, thick, and shell-like petals; color a new delicate rosy blush, shaded deeper to the center of the flower; long, pointed buds. Price 25c.

MILDRED GRANT—H. T. (A. Dickson & Son, 1901) Silvery white; edge of petals sometimes shaded pink; large size, very full, high pointed center; produced on strong stems; of much substance; fragrant and grand. 35c each.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing or Pillar Roses are now in great variety, and, as with other families of Roses, new colors and improved habits have been introduced, so that from pure white to crimson may be procured for covering pillars, trellises, trees, buildings, etc.

BARDOU JOB—Rich crimson, semi-double; beautiful. Price 25c.

BEAUTY OF EUROPE—Golden yellow, shaded apricot; large and full flower; one of the best. Price 25c.

BANKSIA YELLOW—Small flower of canary yellow color. Price 25c.

CHEROKEE—Double. Price 25c.

CHEROKEE—Single, pure white, cup shaped. Price 25c.

CLIMBING BRIDESMAID—A strong, rapid grower and free bloomer; clear, dark pink, a superb variety. Price 25c.

CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS—Creamy white, with pale yellow center. Price 25c.

CLIMBING KAISERIN (Mrs. Robert Perry)—A strong, rapid climber without a weak spot, and throwing up shoots 10 to 15 feet high in a single season; the flowers are grand, of pure white color, and of great substance, and are produced on long, stiff stems. Price 25c.

CLIMBING CAPTAIN CHRISTY—Fleshy pink, shading towards white. Price 25c.

CLIMBING LA FRANCE—Somewhat darker in color than the "La France." Price 25c.

CLIMBING NEPHITOS—Flowers very large; buds long and pointed; color purest white; plants of strong vigorous growth. Price 35c.

CLIMBING PEARLE DES JARDIN—Deep yellow; buds large and highly fragrant. Price 25c.

CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—A rich, creamy white, sometimes tinted with blush; a very free bloomer. Price 25c.

CLIMBING WOOTON—This is a sport of that famous rose, "Sou. de Wooton," and is identical with it, except that it is a strong climber; the flowers are large, full, and regular, with thick leathery petals, and are bright magenta-red, passing to violet crimson. Price. 25c.

GAINSBOROUGH—Delicately tinted flesh, almost white; very large flower. Price 25c.

GOLD OF OPHIR—Salmon and fawn shaded with copper. Price 25c.

LA MARQUE—Pure white; it is the best white climbing rose. Price 25c.

MAD. SCHMIDT—A very strong-growing, climbing rose; color dark orange-yellow; very large and full; one of the best. Price 25c.

MARSHAL NEIL—Beautiful deep yellow; full and globular. Price 35c.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE—Cherry red; large, full flower. Price 25c.

CLIMBING ROSES (Continued)

SAN RAFAEL (Beauty of Glazenwood)—Color Nankeen yellow, suffused with salmon, changing to yellow. Price 25c.

TRUE FRIEND (Climbing Cecil Brunner)—New. This is a sport of that famous rose, "Cecil Brunner," and is identical with it except that it is a strong climber, throwing up shoots 10 to 12 feet high in a single season. The flowers are very fragrant and of a lovely salmon-pink, with dark center, and are produced in great abundance all the season. Price 25c.

WM. ALLEN RICHARDSON—Deep yellow; one of the favorite climbing roses. Price 25c.

RAMBLER ROSES

AGLAIR (Yellow Rambler)—The color is a decided yellow. Price 25c.

BABY RAMBLER (Madame N. Levvasseur)—Dwarf, ever-blooming, crimson rambler; flowers in large clusters of bright crimson. Price 25c.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Dark crimson. Price 25c.

PINK RAMBLER—A sport from the Crimson Rambler, which is identical with its parent; color light salmon-rose, shaded with pink. Price 25c.



POLYANTHA ROSES

CECIL BRUNNER—Charming variety; salmon-pink, with darker center. Price 25c.

PERLE D'OR—Nankeen yellow, with orange center; very beautiful. Price 25c.

WICHURIANA ROSES

ROSA WICHURIANA (The Memorial Rose)—The flowers are produced in lavish profusion in clusters; color single, pure white, with golden yellow. Price 25c.

SELECT FERNS

ADIANTUM CROWEANUH—A very strong growing Maiden Hair Fern. One that we can recommend. 7-inch pans, \$1.00 each.

ASPLENIUM PALCATUM (Holly Fern)—A favorite variety for house culture; the leaves are dark and very glossy and the fronds beautifully arched. 4-inch pots, 25c each.

NEPHROLEPIS BOSTONIENSIS (Boston Fern)—Is one of the very few plants that will thrive under ordinary house care. It grows well, and improves in size where most all other ferns fail. The fronds droop and arch gracefully over the edge of a pot or basket, and, as it is a very rapid grower, it is not long before they reach the floor from an ordinary parlor table. In pots, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 each; in pans, \$1.50 each; in baskets, \$2.00 each.

NEPHROLEPIS CORDATA COMPACTA—A very hardy, compact growing sword fern. 4-inch pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

NEPHROLEPIS ROOSEVELTII—One of the latest introductions. The habit is similar to the Boston Fern; foliage is very beautifully crimped, and the fronds long and arched. In pots, 50c and 75c; in pans, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each.

NEPHROLEPIS WHITMANII COMPACTA—This is one of the newest introductions to the "plume foliage" varieties, and it is certainly very fine; must be seen to be appreciated. In pans, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

NEW ZEALAND TREE FERN (*Dicksonia antarctica*)—We have always been large importers of this truly grand Tree Fern, and the ever-increasing demand has compelled us to keep up with the times; so we have a good assortment of well-established plants to offer from \$5.00 to \$25.00, according to size. For greenhouse decoration the New Zealand Tree Fern cannot be beaten; or for outside work, when planted in sheltered locations, they are also very suitable.

PLATYCERIUM ALCICORNE (Stag's Horn Fern)—On blocks, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each.

WOODWARDIA—Very useful for planting in shady places; a strong grower. Large roots, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS

AKEBIA QUINATA—A very distinct and pretty climber from Japan. Foliage clover-like in appearance, semi-evergreen; flowers chocolate-colored, appearing in early spring. Very sweet. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

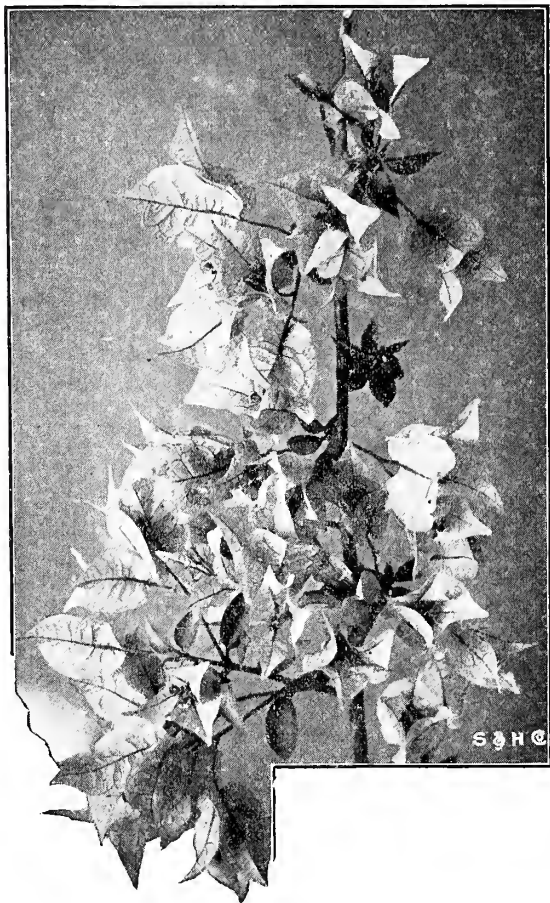
AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI—Shorter jointed than quinquefolia. Strong grower. 4-inch pots, 35c; \$3.00 per 10; 2-year-old plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)—The leaves are palmate, handsome and luxuriant, assuming in autumn a gorgeous bronzy hue. 4-inch pots, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII (Boston or Japan Ivy)—This variety clings closely without any assistance to a stone wall or brick flue, or a wooden surface. It is widely planted in California, where it succeeds admirably, and is much admired. Strong plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS (Continued)

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE—This lovely fast-growing climber we can recommend to those desiring a rapid grower. The flowers are pea-shaped, pink, and produced in great luxuriance. Pot-grown, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.



BOUGAINVILLEA

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA—Flowers soft rosy crimson, borne very evenly all over the plant. Blooms when quite small, and may be trained in almost any shape. On account of the lasting qualities of its flowers, it is frequently called "Chinese Paper Plant." Price from 75c to \$1.50 each.

CLEMATIS JACKMANII—Large intense violet purple, very free flowering. One of the most popular varieties. 75c.

CLEMATIS HENRYI—Flowers white, large, handsome and abundant. The best white variety. 75c.

CLEMATIS RAMONA—A strong, rampant grower, and very hardy. It is a free and perpetual blooming variety; the color of the flower is a deep sky-blue, and larger than any variety. 75c.

CLEMATIS MONTANA—The flowers are produced in spring in great profusion. They are about the size of a dollar, white with a dash of pink and very sweet scented. 50c.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—Of strong, rapid growth, with small, dense, cheerful green foliage, and pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers which appear in the greatest profusion in August. 50c.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS (Parrot's Bill)—New Zealand. A beautiful evergreen vine, with clusters of brilliant, crimson flowers shaped like a parrot's bill. Blooms all winter in the coast counties. In pots 2 feet, 40c each.

HONEYSUCKLE HALLEANA—In pots, 3 feet, 35c each.

HONEYSUCKLE JAPONICA (Brown Leaf)—In pots, 3 feet, 35c each.

HONEYSUCKLE, ENGLISH—In pots, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each.

IVY, ENGLISH, LARGE-LEAVED—Leaves thick, shining, leathery. 5-inch pots, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

IVY, CUT-LEAVED—4-inch pots, 35c each.

IVY, VARIGATED, SILVER-LEAVED—4-inch pots; 35c each.



HONEYSUCKLE HALLEANA

LOTUS PELIORYNCHUS—A dainty plant of creeping habit; foliage glaucous, lace-like; flowers scarlet, produced in greatest profusion. 3-inch pots, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

MUHLENBECKIA (Climbing Maiden Hair)—It is a very rapid and showy climber, invaluable for covering walls, wire netting fences and for rock-work. Its graceful, spray-like branches, its small, thick, waxy-white flowers, followed by transparent, glistening icicle-like fruits in the fall, make it one of the best of our evergreen climbers. In pots, 35c each.

The Passion Vines are all strong growing evergreen climbers with large, green leaves and brilliantly colored flowers. They are of exceedingly rapid growth and are well adapted for growing on old tree-stumps, covering walls or buildings. They always excite admiration when in full bloom.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS (Continued)



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

PASSION VINES—Pink. In pots. 3 feet, 35c each.

PASSION VINES—Scarlet. In pots. 4 feet, 35c each.

The Leadwort.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS—Can be trained as a bush or climber; flowers light sky-blue, produced through the entire summer, stands drought, water and brightest sunshine. In pots. 35c each.

WISTARIA SINENSIS—Light blue; the best of all deciduous climbers; flowers in early spring; well known. Grafted plants, \$1.00 each.

WISTARIA SINENSIS ALBA (Chinese White Wistaria)—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pure white flowers. Grafted plants, 75c each.

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA—Long purple spikes. Grafted plants \$1.00 each.

WISTARIA MULTIJUGA—Same with white flowers. Grafted plants, \$1.00 each.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

For Permanent Planting in Borders or Beds

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA—This handsome perennial is now probably the most popular perennial plant in cultivation. It is continually one mass of golden yellow. The flowers, which are of graceful form, are invaluable for cutting for decorative purposes. 10c each; 75c per 12.

DELPHINUM (Larkspur)—A remarkably showy class of tall growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in summer. We offer two shades, light blue and dark blue. 25c each.

DIGITALIS (Fox Glove)—Tall-growing plants, throwing up very long spikes of lovely bell-shaped flowers in great profusion. 10c each; 75c per 12.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA—The brightest of all Gaillardias. Flowers bronze scarlet, bordered with golden yellow, three inches in diameter, produced on long stems. 15c each; \$1.00 per 12.

HELIANTHUS MAXMILLIANA (Single Sunflower)—A most graceful, single-flowered variety, growing from five to seven feet high, continuing in bloom very late in the season. The flowers are produced in long graceful sprays, which make it invaluable for cutting purposes. 15c each.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE (Giant Oriental Poppies)—For gorgeous coloring, these giant Oriental Poppies have few rivals amongst hardy plants. Excellent for cut flowers. 15c each; \$1.50 per 12.

JAPANESE IRIS

(Iris Kaempferi.)

The flowers are enormous in size, measuring from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and are of the finest texture. To produce the best results these should be planted in moist, rich situation. They come into flower about the middle of June and last four or five weeks. In assorted colors. 20c each; \$1.80 per doz.

GAZANIA SPLENDENS—Produce masses of orange-yellow flowers in spring; beautiful for banks and borders. 50c per 12.. \$3.00 per 100.

LANTANA—Extremely pretty plants, producing their odd-colored brownish-yellow flowers in great profusion for a long period; for bedding, or they can be used as a climber; they are unsurpassed. 3-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.00 per 12.

LAVENDER PLANTS—Strong plants. 15c each; \$1.00 per 12.

LIPPIA REPENS—Used in place of grass for lawns; it does not require much water and makes a fairly good substitute. \$2.00 per 100.

LOBELIA—Dwarf blue. Ready April 15th. 35c per 12; \$2.50 per 100.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS (Continued)

SHASTA DAISY (Alaska)—An improvement on Mr. Burbank's original Shasta Daisy. The flowers are very large, borne on long stems and very free in bloom. Single white, with yellow center. A most satisfactory perennial. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.

VERBENA, MAMMOTH—The flowers are very large, of brilliant colors, and have large, distinct eyes. All colors. Ready March. 10c each; 50c per 12.

VERBENA, VIVID SCARLET—15c each; \$1.00 per 12.

PHLOX (Perennial)—In separate colors. 20c each; \$2.00 per 12.

PAEONIA SINENSIS—These magnificent Paeonies bear large and handsome flowers in summer; color, pure white to blush, rose, pink and reds, while most of them are deliciously rose scented, and thrive in any ordinary garden soil. 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

ROMNEYA COULTERII. CALIFORNIA TREE POPPY—This wonderfully beautiful poppy is universally admired. It is perennial, and produces very large pure white flowers, with yellow centers, deliciously perfumed; the texture of the petals is a beautiful feature of this flower; it is like tissue paper. It blooms for a very long period and in great profusion. It attains a height of five to six feet. 4-inch pots, 75c each. Strong plants, in 6-inch pots. \$1.50 each.

RUDBECKIA LACINATA (Golden Glow)—15c each; \$1.50 per 12.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM—These are much used for bedding purposes and planting on banks and hill-sides where there is a scarcity of water. They make a gorgeous sight when massed. Perhaps the showiest of them all (Spectabile) is the one which produces the large single pink flowers. We can also supply plants of the small, lavender-colored one at 50c per 12; \$3.00 per 100.



HARDY PHLOX

MARGUERITE, WHITE—15c each; \$1.00 per 12.

MARGUERITE, YELLOW—15c each; \$1.00 per 12.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, WILD—Used very much for covering banks. 50c per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

WALLFLOWERS—50c per 12.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

(Continued)

CAMPANULA—Very desirable hardy perennials. Should be in every collection. We offer strong pot-grown plants. Single white, single blue, and single pink, 10c each; 75c per 12. Ready March.



CAMPANULA CANTERBURY BELLS

NEW MARGUERITE, MRS. SAUNDERS—This valuable novelty has met with great favor; the flowers are snow-white and double (late in the season, however, there is a percentage that comes single); produced in prodigal luxuriance; the plant is very free in growth, and is a very beautiful object. 4-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per 12.

CANNAS

BUTTERCUP—A profusely blooming dwarf Canna, of pure "Buttercup" yellow; the richest and most persistent yellow of all. 3 feet, 20c; \$1.75 per 12.

SOUV. De ANTOINE CROZY—Very brilliant and attractive; rich crimson-scarlet bordered with golden yellow. 3½ feet. 15c; \$1.50 per 12.

CRIMSON BEDDER—Dazzling crimson-scarlet well displayed above the foliage. Without exception, the most conspicuous and satisfactory red bedding Canna on the market. 3½ to 4 feet. 20c; \$1.75 per 12.

CHARLES HENDERSON—Deep crimson, yellow flame at the throat. 20c; \$1.25 per 12.

AUSTRIA—Purest yellow, interior of cups relieved by dotted streaks of pale red. 6 feet. 15c; \$1.50 per 12.

EGANDALE—Currant red; very free. Healthy bronze foliage. 3 to 4 feet.

KING HUMBERT—Orange scarlet flecked carmine, rose tinted at margin and base. 20c each; \$1.75 per 12.

Fruit Trees and Small Fruits

When ordering, please state if substitution will be permitted. When no instructions accompany order, and varieties are sold out, we will substitute similar sorts. The trees when shipped should be unpacked at once on arrival, the roots laid in a trench and well covered with soil and thoroughly watered. Packing charged for at cost of material used.

APPLES

Under the law of general average no crop will produce more income per acre than a good apple orchard. The fact that they can be shipped to every part of the world and that there is an ever-growing demand, not only for home consumption, but for export, canning and evaporating, assures profitable prices to growers at all times.

Apples do well in all the Coast counties of California as well as in the foothills and higher attitude of the Sierras.

4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

SUMMER VARIETIES

ALEXANDER—Large, conical; greenish yellow, streaked with orange and bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish white. Its large size and excellent cooking quality make it a desirable market sort; productive and profitable. August 15th to September 15th.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium size; bright straw color, tender and fine, with a pleasant sharpness; good for table and cooking; last of June and early July.

APPLES (Continued)

GOLDEN SWEET—Large; pale yellow; very sweet and of good quality. A strong grower and a good bearer. August 1st to 15th.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, rather flattened; skin yellow; freely marked with light and deep red and orange; flesh tender, crisp, highly flavored, aromatic; a strong growing and heavily bearing tree.

JONATHAN—A beautiful, brilliant, red apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality; being tender, juicy and rich. A splendid family sort. Tree is long-lived, productive and an early bearer, of wide adaptability and for market ranks as the best Fall apple. Orchardists East and West are increasing their planting of Jonathan. In quality and market value Jonathan excels all other Fall apples. October.

HOME BEAUTY—Uniformly large and smooth, shaded and striped with bright red; blooms late and is an annual bearer. An old favorite that has not been planted as widely as it deserves.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with deep bloom; juicy, rich, sub-acid flavor; attractive, fine eating and one of the best for same. The main reliance for an early apple.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Very large oblong; smooth lemon color, with blush; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and good producer. A universal favorite. Keeps well and into the winter. Ranks as one of the best for profit. October to January.

WINTER VARIETIES

ARKANSAS BLACK—Medium to large; slightly conical; surface a beautiful dark maroon, shaded in black; flesh very firm, fine grained and juicy; tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market sort. November to March.

BANANA—(See Winter Banana.)

BEN DAVIS—A large apple, very handsomely striped in red on a yellow background; good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper. Highly esteemed as a valuable market variety. November to February.

BALDWIN—Large, round; deep bright red over yellow ground, few russet dots; very productive. One of the best and most popular Fall and Winter apples. A good market variety. November to January.

GRIME'S GOLDEN PIPPIN—Medium to large. Skin golden yellow with fine red stripe sprinkled with gray dots. Beautiful appearance and excellent eating qualities. November 1st to January 1st.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table. A valuable sort in warm, dry climates, adapting itself to any climate. A good market apple. October to December.

SPITZENBURG—This variety and Yellow Newtown Pippin have broken all records for profit in the Pacific Northwest and some sections of California; oblong and smooth; nearly covered with rich, lively red; on shady side, yellowish with broken stripes of red; flesh very firm, crisp, juicy.

STARK'S DELICIOUS—Large, surface almost covered with beautiful brilliant dark red, blending to beautiful yellow at the blossom end. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, with an aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh is fine grained, crisp and exceedingly juicy. In keeping quality it ranks with the best.

STARK'S KING DAVID—Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as one of the most beautiful apples grown, being a cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black. Medium to large; color a deep rich red with distinct markings of dark red.

WINESAP—Medium-sized to large, oblong; skin smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich spicy flavor; excellent for table and one of the best marketable Winter apples. Productive. November to February.

CRAB APPLES

(Prices same as Apples.)

HYSLOP CRAB—Fruit large, deep crimson, covered with thick bloom; tree vigorous. One of the most popular Crabs. November.

RED SIBERIAN—Smooth, glossy, hardy and splashed with red. Firm and juicy; extremely hardy and prolific. Excellent for jellies and preserves. October.

TRANSCENDANT CRAB—Fruit large, juicy and crisp; skin yellow striped with red. Tree immensely productive. September to November.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Very similar to Red Siberian, excepting the color, which is a beautiful glossy yellow. October.

PEARS

4 to 6 feet, 40c each; 10 for \$3.50.

Owing to its ability to withstand neglect and to thrive in soils, and under adverse conditions against which other fruit would rebel, the pear has a much wider range than the apple and greater adaptability. It grows well in practically every kind of soil, but is peculiarly adapted to heavy loam. Neither drought nor excessive moisture affects it and it is, therefore, a constant and steady friend to the fruit grower.

Good pears are in steady demand for canning, drying and shipment. The range of market is wide, and the long seasons and slow ripening upon the trees allow profitable deliberation in marketing the crop.

BARTLETT—The King of Pears; the best for Eastern as well as local markets; the best for canning and the best for drying. The merits of this fruit are well known. Scarcely any other variety of fruit is making as much money for growers as Bartlett Pears, and with Pear Blight under control and little to fear from this source, we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. They will continue to be in the future, as they have been in the past, a source of great profit to fruit growers.

P. BARRY—A valuable Winter Pear; large to very large; pyriform; skin yellow, nearly covered with russet dots; flesh juicy, fine grain and of excellent flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. It is an excellent keeper. October to February.

PEARS (Continued)

BEURRE HARDY—Large, long, obovate, sometimes pyriform; skin greenish with thin, brown russet; flesh white and of a rich slightly sub-acid flavor; tree a strong grower and productive. September 5th to October 1st.

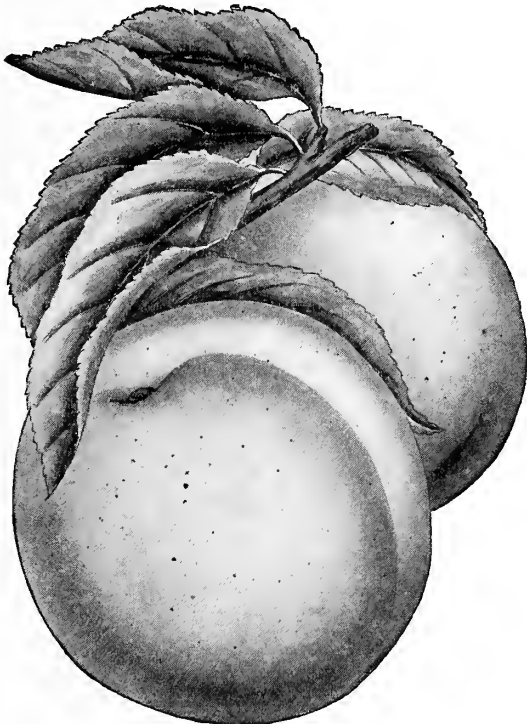
BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large pyriform. When ripened, color yellow, covered with russet dots. Flesh yellowish, sweet, juicy and slightly granular. Splendid for dessert and of good eating quality. Tree very hardy; prolific and regular bearer. This variety does not compare in quality with the Bartlett, yet, owing to its being a sure bearer, and owing to the fact that it immediately follows the Bartlett, when the demand for pears is still at its height, they sell at remunerative prices. Its season extends from August 1st to September 15th.

WINTER NELIS—Medium, roundish, obovate; yellowish green, dotted with gray russet and a good deal covered with russet; flesh yellowish white, fine grained, buttery, very melting and full of rich, sweet, aromatic juice. As in the Anjou and Comice, so in this variety, we propagate only from selected trees grown in the Rogue River Valley, Ore., where these varieties attain to the highest degree of perfection. Many of the California-grown Winter Nelis are of small size, whereas the particular strain from which we propagate will average medium to large and is a pear of much better quality than the Winter Nelis commonly known in California.

APRICOTS

4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

BLLENHEIM—Medium, oval, orange color. July.



APRICOT

HEMSKIRKE—Flesh bright orange; tender, with a rich plum-like flavor; fruit large. Late June.

MOORPARK—Very large, yellowish green; flesh bright orange. Late June.

ROYAL—Medium, dull yellow; flesh pale orange; heavy bearer. Early June.

PEACHES

4 to 6 feet, 35c; 10 for \$3.00.

The words "California Fruit" and "Peaches" are practically synonymous, for the Peach has become the chief fruit of California. Under our long, glorious summers it attains a size, substance, flavor and keeping quality superior in every way to those grown in other States.

FREESTONE VARIETIES

EARLY CRAWFORD—Medium to very large; oblong; freestone; skin yellow with tinge of red; flesh yellow, rich and of excellent eating quality. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. This variety is well known and will continue to be a standard, profitable sort. July 10th to 27th.

FOSTER—Medium to large; round; freestone; surface yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. Budding from a strain that is a regular bearer, productive and of excellent quality. For our own planting we would prefer this variety to the Early Crawford. July 15th to 31st.

STRAWBERRY FREE—Medium to large; white mottled with dark red near the pit; juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor; a very attractive dessert fruit. A desirable variety for home orchard; a good marketable sort also, but not as good as the early freestone varieties for distant shipment. July 15th to 31st.

ELBERTA—A fine Peach and a standard mid-summer freestone; very large, round, oval, of uniform size and symmetrical; very attractive. Surface rich golden yellow, with faint red stripes. Flesh yellow, juicy and of delicious flavor. Excellent also for canning and drying. A very prolific bearer; free from gum; not subject to split pit and very rarely affected by peach moth.

ALEXANDER—Medium to large; greenish white, clingstone, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; bears transportation well. Heretofore most largely grown as the earliest variety, and profitable mainly on that account. The strain we propagate from is a good and regular bearer. June 8th to 20th.

TRIUMPH—Ripens with the last of Alexanders and the first half of Hale's Early. Earliest yellow Peach; medium to large; part clingstone. Surface yellow, deeply mottled with red; flesh bright yellow; sweet, juicy and of excellent flavor. A good shipper and a regular bearer.

HALE'S EARLY—Medium to large; clingstone; surface white, shaded with red; flesh white, delicious and juicy; a good shipper; fairly productive, but on account of its being surpassed in quality by the Triumph, we do not recommend very extensive planting for Eastern shipment. June 18th to July 6th.

PEACHES (Continued)

LATE CRAWFORD—Very large freestone; roundish surface; yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; very firm; a good shipper; good for canning or drying. A popular and well-known variety; a profitable sort for canning, but does not compare with either the "Fay-Elberta" or the Elberta. July 24th to August 13th.

SUSQUEHANNA—Large, globular; surface light yellow, dashed with red; flesh yellow, juicy and of rich, vinous flavor. A fine peach; an old standard variety; good for canning, drying and market. It does not rank in the same class with the Elberta varieties. July 22d to August 15th.

MUIR—A large, perfect freestone; surface yellow; flesh yellow, dense and sweet; an excellent long-distance shipper, though off of color for market. A regular and prolific bearer, a standard money maker. The best freestone for drying; good also for canning, but not the equal canned of the "Fay-Elberta." July 27th to August 15th.

SALWAY—A large, perfect freestone; surface creamy yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet. A splendid shipper and a standard late freestone; a good canner and excellent also for drying.

CLINGSTONE VARIETIES.

TUSCAN CLING—Very large; very handsomely colored. Flesh yellow and of excellent flavor. A good shipper; very productive; one of the best canning Clings, prized by canners on account of its superior quality, as well as on account of its earliness; coming into market when canneries are running light, and on that account likewise commands a premium over every later Cling. July 13th to 27th.

RUNYON'S ORANGE CLING—Fruit very large; yellow with a dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow; rich and sugary, with a vinous flavor. Tree a good bearer; splendid for shipping, canning or drying. August 5th to 20th.

PHILLIP'S CLING—A fine, large, yellow Cling; clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; flesh yellow and fine grained. Preferred by canners to any other late variety of Clings and also commands a premium in price. Tree thrifty and productive. August 26th to September 15th.

McKEVITT—A California seedling introduced by A. McKeVitt, of Vacaville, and recognized today as one of the grandest white Clings. Skin clear, creamy white, with delicate blush of red; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored; greenish white to pit, without a particle of red. As a white canning peach it has no superior and its remarkable firmness, even when fully ripe, makes it a valuable shipper. Tree a thrifty grower and almost free from curl leaf or gum. August 26th to September 15th.

CHERRIES

4 to 6 feet, 40c: 10 for \$3.50.

The sun-kissed land of California stands first with the old familiar cry of "Cherries Ripe," for the reason that California cherries are on the market when no other cherries from any other State are available. The Southern cherries are not marketable.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK—The earliest good Cherry; medium to large; black, tender, juicy and good eating; a good bearer in some localities, but inclined to be shy in others. It is nevertheless profitable on account of its earliness and good quality. April 25th to May 10th.

BLACK OREGON—Large to very large; jet black; very firm, dark flesh of exquisite sub-acid flavor. Will outship any other Cherry grown; will carry to any point in perfect condition and is a great favorite for distant shipment. Very productive; sells at remunerative prices, and is a good money maker. May 26th to June 15th.

LAMBERT—An exceptionally large Cherry; black; very firm; juicy and sweet and of a peculiar, yet exquisite flavor. An excellent shipper. This variety comes highly recommended from Oregon. We have seen it in bearing for six years, and are favorably impressed with it. They meet with favor in distant markets. June 5th to 20th.



CHERRY—GOVERNOR WOOD

CHERRY—BING

CHERRIES (Continued)

ROYAL ANN—Pale yellow, richly mottled with red; large to extra large; very firm; juicy and sweet; good eating and magnificent for display and a good shipper. Canned, they have no equal; very productive. They are good sellers in both the Eastern and Pacific Coast markets.

BING—A fine, extra large, black Cherry; it is of good eating and good shipping quality. Were they as productive as the Royal Ann, Black Oregon or Tartarian, we would not hesitate to recommend them as one of the best, or as the best, of the shipping varieties for profit.



CHERRY—BLACK TARTARIAN

BLACK TARTARIAN—The standard black Cherry; large to very large; purplish black; dark purplish flesh; very juicy and of excellent flavor. A splendid shipper; very productive, and one of the best for profit. May 7th to 25th.

BURBANK—A valuable new introduction by Luther Burbank. A fine, very large black Cherry. Flesh purple, firm and of good flavor. Ripening in advance of Tartarian, its large size, good keeping quality and earliness make it the most profitable early Cherry.

PLUMS

Shipping Plums in California are grown to a degree of perfection that is not equalled by those of any other locality, and their peculiar adaptability to the climate and soil of California permits of a wide selection of fancy varieties. Every one of them is equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit grown.

4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

CLYMAN—Reddish purple. Late June.

GREEN GAGE—Yellowish green. Middle of July.

KELSEY—Rich yellow, overspread with red when fully ripe. July to September.

WASHINGTON—Flesh yellow, very sweet. Early August.

YELLOW EGG—Large, oval shape, deep golden color. July to August.

TRAGEDY (California Seedling)—Medium to large, oblong; purplish blue, with a beautiful deep blue bloom; freestone; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, juicy, and very delicious. Tree a remarkable strong grower.

FORMOSA (Japanese)—One of Burbank's recent introductions. Ripening just in advance of Climax. Last half of Formosa will be picked with first half of Climax. Fruit very large and heart-shaped, averaging a little larger than Climax. Color brilliant red. Very handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fragrant and of delicious flavor.

SANTA ROSA (Japanese)—Particularly valuable on account of its season of ripening. We have fruited them for six seasons. They ripen with the last half of Climax, a little in advance and with the Burbank.

PRUNES

4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.50 per 12.

FELLENBERG—Dark purple, flesh greenish yellow. August.

FRENCH—Medium violet purple, rich and sugary. August to September.

GERMAN—Long oval, skin purple, flesh green. August to September.

HUNGARIAN—Reddish violet, with numerous brown dots. September.

SUGAR—Flesh yellow, tender and rich. Early August.

TRAGEDY—Skin dark purple, flesh yellowish green. Early July.

THE QUINCE.

4 to 6 feet, 35c each.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive, the most popular variety; September.

CHAMPION—Large to very large; skin strongly russeted around the stem.

FIGS

3 to 4 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

CALIFORNIA BLACK—Dark purple.

WHITE ADRIATIC—Greenish yellow.

CALIMYRNA AND SMYRNA—Skin lemon yellow, pulp reddish amber. 3 to 5 feet, 50c each.

WALNUTS

Walnuts should be planted only on the California Black Walnut Root, and we have a fine lot of trees of Wiltz strain of Mayette, Franquette and other varieties grafted on this black.

Prices—Walnut Grafted on Black Walnut Root.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 feet	\$1.75	\$16.00	\$110.00
4 to 6 feet	1.50	12.00	85.00
3 to 4 feet	1.25	10.00	70.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	7.50	60.00
Franquette	Placencia Perfection		
Mayette	Santa Barbara		

PERSIMMON

4 to 5 feet, 40c each.

There are a great many varieties of this fruit. One of our veteran orchardists, Ira Avery, of Newcastle, has fruited a great many of them, and our list comprises those that Mr. Avery has proven to be the best, and his recommendation of these varieties as the most profitable sorts has also been confirmed by several experienced Japanese nurserymen. Our list comprises:

HACHIYA—Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; skin dark, bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow; sometimes having occasional dark streaks.

HYAKUME—Early; large to very large; somewhat flattened at both ends; generally slightly depressed at the point opposite the stem; skin light bluish-yellow; flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, non-astringent; good while still hard. Tree of good growth and a free bearer.

MAMMOTH GOSHIO—Highly recommended from Japan. A new production and said to be the best. An improvement on Goshio, in many respects similar, but as its name implies, much larger than Goshio, averaging to larger size than any other variety.

ORANGES, LEMONS AND GRAPE FRUIT

Price, \$2.00 each.

WASHINGTON NAVEL—The most popular of any orange grown in California. Very large, solid and heavy; skin smooth and of very fine texture; very juicy; highly flavored, with melting pulp, almost seedless; tree very hardy and a prolific bearer.

VALENCIA LATE—Fruit medium size, oval, solid, heavy; skin very thin and of a strong texture; flesh juicy, rich color, fine grain, firm, crisp and of excellent flavor. Tree strong and of vigorous growth; season latest, being in prime condition after other varieties become stale, and maintaining a fine quality throughout the summer.

LEMONS

EUREKA—Medium size; sweet rind; a good keeper and very popular.

LISBON—Fruit medium size; fine grain; sweet rind, very strong acid; very few seeds, and a good keeper. Can be picked any time of the year. Tree is a strong grower and prolific.

VILLA FRANC—Medium size; considered to be the best of all lemons grown.

POMELO OR GRAPE FRUIT

TRIUMPH—Fruit medium size; peel smooth, clear and fine grained; juicy and well flavored; very few seeds; tree bears when young.



ORANGE TREE 1 year
balled for shipment



LEMON TREE—balled
for shipment

GRAPES

For Table use. 20c each; 10 for \$1.50; \$6.00 per 100.

BLACK HAMBURG—Berries large, round; skin thick, coal black when fully ripe; flesh sweet and juicy; one of the best table grapes. An immense bearer.

CONCORD—Large, black grape, bunches compact; berries round, sweet and pleasant.

FLAME TOKAY—Berries large; skin thick, pale red covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety.

ISABELLA—Our most extensively planted Eastern grape; bunches long, large and loose; berries black, oval juicy and sweet, with distinct musky flavor; an immense bearer.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA—Berry oval, sometimes round; yellowish-green; skin thick; flesh with a decided Muscat flavor.

ROSE OF PERU—Fruit round, large with firm and crackling flesh.

SULTANA—Bunches long and very compact; berries small, amber colored, seedless.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS—Identical with the Seedless Sultanas of Asia Minor. Berries greenish yellow, firm, oval, seedless; skin thin; much larger than the Sultanas.

ZINFANDEL WINE—Berries round, dark purple; the most extensively planted grape in California for making claret.

RASPBERRIES



ST. REGIS—Bear the first season. Plants set in November or December will bear a good crop of berries next June and continue to bear until frost. The berries are large and beautiful, firm and full flavored, color, rich crimson. St. Regis is the only Raspberry so far known that will yield a crop of fruit the season planted. Price 15c each; \$1.25 per doz; \$8.00 per 100.

SUPERLATIVE—A new sort, large fruit and very prolific. 25c each; \$2.25 per 10.

CUTHBERT—Best and largest raspberry grown. 10 plants, 60c; \$4.00 per 100.

EASTERN BLACKCAP RASPBERRY—10c each; 10 for 75c.

HIMALAYA GIANT BLACKBERRY—Ripens after all other varieties are gone. The berries grow in bunches; the heaviest cropping berry known; very desirable for family use. Strong plants. 15c each; 10 for \$1.25.

BURBANK PHENOMENAL BERRY—Cross between California Dewberry and Cuthbert Raspberry. Luther Burbank describes it as the largest berry grown; color, raspberry crimson. Strong plants. 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

LOGANBERRY—Cross between California Blackberry and Antwerp Raspberry; color dark, rich red when fully ripe. Strong plants. 10c each; 10 for 75c.

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY—Largest blackberry known, specimens measuring 2 to 2½ inches long, flavor delicious, and when fully ripe is quite sweet. Should be grown on a trellis 6 to 8 feet apart. Strong plants. 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.

CURRANTS

RED CHERRY—Large, deep red. 20c each; 10 plants \$1.50.

BLACK NAPLES—Berries large, black. 20c each; 10 plants, \$1.50.

GOOSEBERRIES

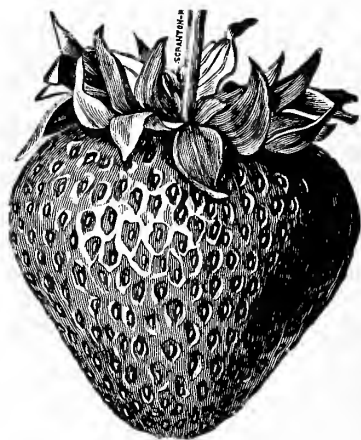
SMITH'S—Improved, yellowish white, 25c each; 10 for \$1.75.

DOWNING—Fruit roundish oval, whitish green. 25c each; 10 for \$1.75.

OREGON CHAMPION—Berries large, brownish red. 25c each; 10 for \$1.75.



BERRY—PHENOMENAL



NEW OREGON IMPROVED

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

12 plants for 25c; 100 for \$1.50; \$8.00 per 1,000.

NEW OREGON (Improved)— This is one of the finest and most satisfactory Strawberries ever introduced. It always looks bright, fresh and attractive. The berry is very large, firm and handsome; rich dark red, extending to the center. The flavor is rich, sweet and delicious. For table use it cannot be equaled; ripens very early and continues in bearing until late in the season, a good second crop coming on about October. Very prolific and a heavy cropper.

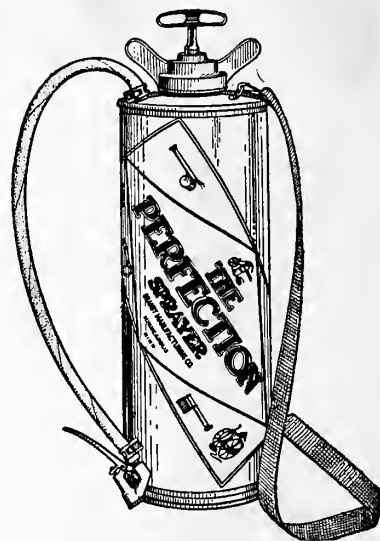
"PERFECTION" SPRAYER

Built on the best lines, of high grade material and with the idea of turning out a sprayer which has none of the faults and defects so common in many Knapsack sprayers heretofore on the market.

The tanks are made of heavier metal than has ever been used in sprayers of this kind, are lock seamed at the corners to convex heads of metal two gauges heavier than the sides; a single seam runs lengthwise of the tank. This seam is reinforced by rivets making the tank practically unbreakable. The pump is 1¾-inch seamless brass tubing with a brass valve, and is sealed into the top of the tank with heavy threads following the construction used in the best makes of fire extinguishers. The pump rod is 5-16-in. and is fitted with anhydrous leather and our special metal expanders.

The hose is attached to the sprayer at an angle so that it will not kink and become cracked and broken. The shoulder strap is attached with snaps and can be quickly and easily removed. The hose is ¾-inch 5-ply cloth inserted and is equipped with our automatic shut-off nozzle.

This Sprayer will handle Whitewash, Water, Paints, Bordeaux Mixtures, etc., perfectly. Price \$5.00.



THE "MIDGET"



A new size made to fill the need for small sprayer for household requirements. It is made of a good weight of tin, the tank is 3-in. in diameter by 3-in. in length. Holds one pint; is 14-in. long over all, has ¼-in. pump rod fitted with anhydrous leather and our special metal expanders. Price 30c.

THE NEW "MISTY"

This sprayer takes the place of the "Misty" so generally sold during the past six years, and has a number of improvements over that type. The "New Misty" has a larger pump made of extra heavy tin with a pointed nose or end for contracting the air force. We retain the cross tank which prevents it from turning on its side. The tank and pump are joined by a brace 3-in. wide butted into the seam of the tank. The tank is double seamed, without solder. The pump has ¼-in. rod and is fitted with anhydrous leather and our special metal leather expanders. Price 50c.

THE "DAISY"

DOUBLE ACTION SPRAYER

Works both ways of the stroke and will deliver twice the amount of liquid in same length of time as a single action sprayer. It has no valves to stick or fill up; has full sized openings for discharging spray; has ¼-in. rod in pump; anhydrous leather and our special metal expanders. Made with extra heavy galvanized tank, as ordered. Price 75c.

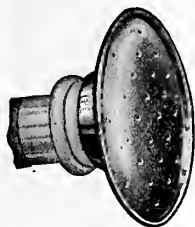
THE "EASY" COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER (Patented)

Made of heavy galvanized steel throughout, with sufficient capacity for one gallon of liquid. Has a powerful pump with which pressure can be maintained by an occasional stroke as the liquid is being

discharged. It is fitted with our automatic shutoff nozzle, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. rod in pump equipped with anhydrous leather and our special metal expanders. Price \$1.75.

THE GENUINE FOUNTAIN LAWN SPRINKLER

Made of brass, handsomely buffed and polished. No moving parts, nothing to get out of order, cannot rust. May be moved about the lawn by means of the hose without shutting off the water. The beautiful "Mist-Like Spray" has made the fountain known as the peer of lawn sprinklers from one end of the country to the other and has caused it to be widely imitated. Price 75c.



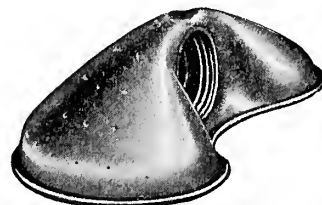
THE FOUNTAIN "SHOWER"

A neatly finished all brass hose nozzle or "rose" for use either in the hand for sprinkling flowers or lawn or as a lawn sprinkler by laying it upon something to elevate it slightly. The preforations are not smoothly cut but are pricked in from the top, so that the water is distributed in the form of a fine mist even at low pressures. Price 25c.

THE "HALF CIRCLE" FOUNTAIN

An efficient lawn sprinkler $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of unique and attractive design, made of brass and nicely finished. Delivers a "Mist-Like" Spray that thoroughly covers but half of the full circle.

The water is all thrown forward from the sprinkler so that it can be moved about without shutting off the water. An exceedingly popular lawn sprinkler. Price 35c.



"BABY" FOUNTAIN LAWN SPRINKLER

Made entirely of brass, handsomely buffed and polished. Made by the same manufacturer who originated the Fountain "Ring Sprinkler" and has the same "Mist-Like" Spray that has made this sprinkler so well known. In addition it is arranged to sprinkle a square instead of a round surface. The "Baby" Fountain has rivaled the popularity of the "Ring" Fountain. Price 50c.

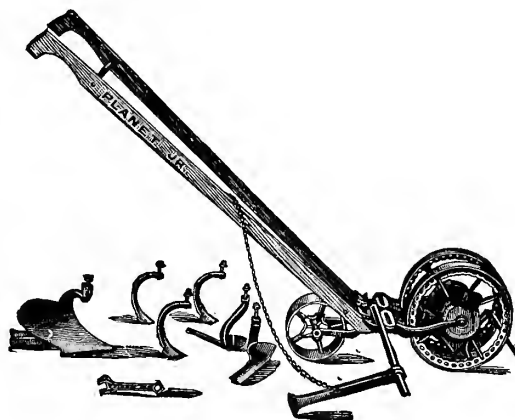
PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS

THE OLD RELIABLE PLANET JR. NO. 1 AND NO. 2 SEEDERS have given complete satisfaction for over thirty years, are used the whole world over and are still popular.

FROM A DRILL the No. 1 is changed to a wheel hoe by unscrewing two bolts and removing the plow, coverer and roller, when hoes, plow or cultivator teeth may be quickly attached.

THE SHIELD SHAPE and forward slanting cut of the 6-inch hoes and their rounded shape at the bend enable one to run them safely very close to the row, doing thorough work and leaving the ground level.

THE HOES may also be changed from side to side, and the plants worked still closer and deep or shallow. Work cannot be done better. It captivates all who see it; thousands of persons need a combined tool. All its operations are rapid, easy and delightful.



PLANET JR. FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS—Continued

THE SET OF CULTIVATOR TEETH are always useful for deep work or when the ground becomes baked or too hard. They are the latest style with narrow neck, do thorough work, yet leave the ground practically level.

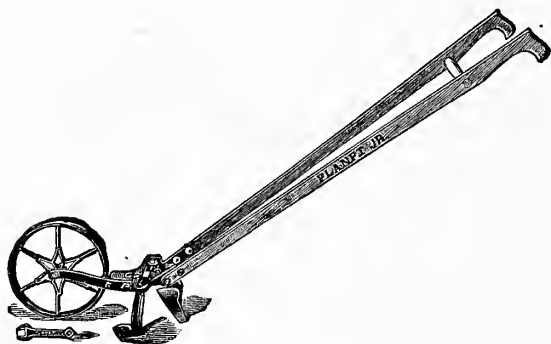
THE PLOW is of superior design, complete with land-side; is large and capable of heavy work and is generally the first attachment to be used in the spring.

WITH A SINGLE TOOTH and marker, neat rows may be run out, six to twenty inches apart, suitable for onion sets, small plants, seeds, etc.

Every purchaser of the No. 1 machine will find it an excellent seed sower; a first-class double-wheel hoe for use while plants are small, also taking the place of a single-wheel hoe; it is an excellent furrower, an admirable wheel cultivator, a rapid and efficient wheel garden plow, has an excellent variety of tools, is easily adjusted, light, strong and pleasing. It is a practical, every-day time, labor and money-saver. With a pair of 5-tooth rakes added.

No. 1. Combined Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe Weight 47 lbs., Price \$10.50.

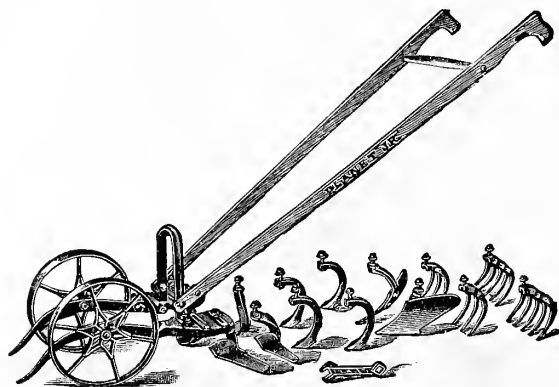
No. 2. Drill Seeder only, Weight 41 lbs. Price \$8.25.



NO. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Price, \$4.25, Weight, 19 lbs.

This has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. Other attachments can be added as needed.



No. 11 and No. 12. Double-Wheel Hoes are complete in each detail, equipped with the most useful set of attachments and adapted to many kinds of work. Long experience has proven to onion growers

and market gardeners that Planet Jr. Wheel Hoes pay for themselves in a single season. We do not make a seed drill attachment to fit these double-wheel hoes, but can supply a marking attachment.

No. 11. Double Wheel Hoe, Weight, 37 lbs. Price \$10.00

No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe, Weight, 33 lbs. Price 7.85

No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel hoe operations.

THE HIGH WHEEL is liked by many; the standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable malleable piece carries all the steels that go with the machine.

The CULTIVATING BLADES do deep work and **THE SWEEPS** do shallow and level work.

THE PLOW marks out furrows, covers them, and plows to or from different crops. The great variety and fine shape and quality of the tools makes the implement valuable for many kinds of work. It is strong, well made, and quickly adjusted. The height of the handles can be changed to suit man or woman, boy or girl.

Weight, 21 lbs; price, \$4.25.

THE No. 6 PLANET JR. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Wheel Hoe, one of our recent patterns, is now well known to gardeners.

WHAT IT WILL DO. It drops all garden seeds in hills and sows in drills with great regularity, in a narrow line, to any exact depth required, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. As a wheel hoe, it hoes, cultivates and plows all garden crops, completing a row at every passage up to 16 inches apart.

HILL DROPPING. The dropper is steel; it is light, strong, durable and quick acting, and the hills are of a superior character. It drops 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. There are three change wheels, giving five distances. It takes less than a minute to make the change from one distance to another.

THE SEED FALLS IN FULL VIEW, as the rear of spout is open and has a white lining.

THE No. 6 WHEEL is 16½ inches high, making an easy running seeder. The spokes and rims are steel, and the whole construction is substantial.

THE INDEX is in open view and is accurately adjusted with a brass thumb screw.

A HANDY CUT-OFF is operated by the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, so that no seed need be lost either in stopping or starting.

THE OPENING PLOW is of new shape, leaving the seed in a narrow line; it will give entire satisfaction under all reasonable conditions. It also plants deeper than our older patterns.

THE COVERERS are ample in size and have sufficient opportunity to swing, and adjust themselves to all inequalities of the ground.

THE ROLLER is large, wide and hollow faced, and leaves the seed in excellent condition for germination. **THE ROLLER SCRAPER** is low down at the rear, so that any earth or seed adhering to the roller is returned at once to its proper place.

THE MARKER makes a plain line, marking distances from 6 to 20 inches, and is easily changed from side to side, from between the handles.

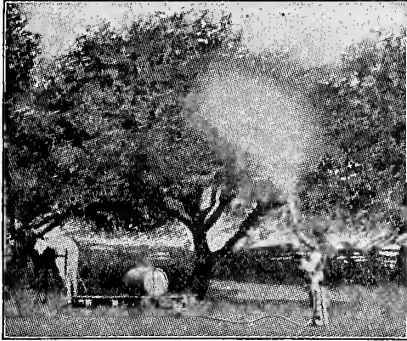
THE HANDLES ADJUST to the proper height for man or boy.

Weight, 64 lbs.; price, \$14.50.

STANDARD SPRAY PUMP

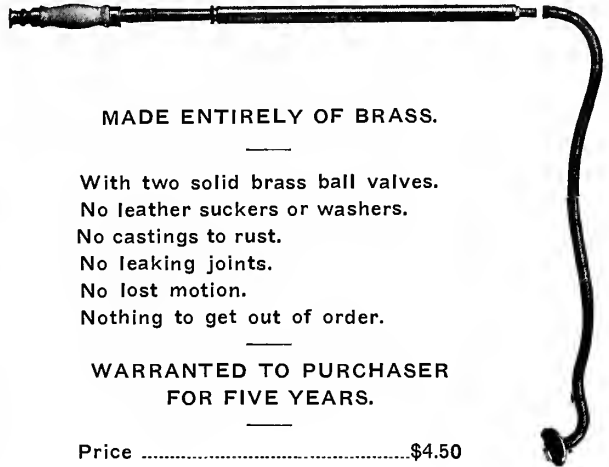
As used with Bucket, Knapsack, Tank or Barrel for Spraying Orchards, Gardens, Vineyards, White-washing, Disinfecting Chicken House, Killing Vermin on Stock.

"THE BEST AND MOST POWERFUL PIECE OF LOW-PRICED SPRAYING APPARATUS ON THE MARKET TO-DAY."



THE NEW WAY.

Showing the Standard Pump attached to barrel with 30 feet of hose, enabling the operator to walk around without moving the barrel, covering the entire tree from the ground without the use of elevated platforms, etc. An ideal orchard sprayer at small cost.



MADE ENTIRELY OF BRASS.

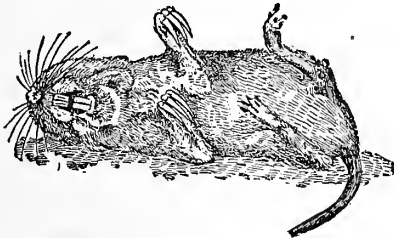
With two solid brass ball valves.
No leather suckers or washers.
No castings to rust.
No leaking joints.
No lost motion.
Nothing to get out of order.

**WARRANTED TO PURCHASER
FOR FIVE YEARS.**

Price\$4.50

GOPHERGO

SURE DEATH.



Is sure to kill, easy to use, cheap, and will kill ten gophers where traps and other devices get one. All experienced gopher fighters find poisoning the best method, but it must combine three points. Something that they will eat, it must be thoroughly poisoned, must be placed where they will get it. This sounds simple, but it is a difficult combination to produce.

It is sold in cans, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00. The large can will kill 800 to 1000 gophers.

MAC ABBEY GOPHER TRAPS—Devised and constructed on practical principles with a knowledge of and experience with the habits of the gopher. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

GARDEN REQUISITES

BELLOWS—For dusting. \$1.25 to \$3.00 each.

CANES, JAPANESE BAMBOO—6 feet, 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100.

CANES, JAPANESE BAMBOO—5 feet, 25c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

GRAFTING WAX— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pkg. 15c.

GRASS HOOKS—35c to 50c.

HOSE MENDERS— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 10c each; 3 for 25c.

HOSE NOZZLE—Oakland, 35c each.

HOSE NOZZLE—Mystic, 40c each.

KNIVES—Budding, propagating and pruning, A. A. A. 1, Jordan, 50c to \$1.75.

RAFFIA—For tying. Pound 20c; 10 pounds \$1.50. Write for prices on larger quantities.

MOSS—Best Oregon, selected. Pound 10c; 100 pounds \$5.00.

GOPHER TRAPS—Maccabees beats them all. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

MOLE TRAP—Reddick. \$1.00 each.

LAWN SPRINKLER—Fountain brass. \$1.00.

LAWN SPRINKLER—Cheap but good. 35c.

TROWELS—Never-break. 10c.

TROWELS—Maynard hand forged. 75c.

ENGLISH GARDEN SPUD—For rooting out dandelion, yellow dock, thistle, etc.

GARDEN REQUISITES (Continued)

RAKES—Steel bow, best garden rake. 10 tine 75c; 12 tine \$1.00.

VINEYARD HOOKS—For working heavy soils. \$1.00.

SPADES—D handle. \$1.00.

SPADES—Long handle. 90c.

HAND GARDEN FORKS—35c.

PRUNING SHEARS—75c to \$3.00.

WEEDERS—Excelsior. 10c.

WEEDERS—Long handle. 50c.

SPRAYERS—Rome, for spraying plants, chicken nests, etc. 50c.

TREE, POT AND GARDEN LABELS—PAINTED

	Per 100	Per 1000
3½ in. Iron Wire Tree Labels.....	\$0.20	\$1.50
3½ in. Copper Wire Tree Labels .....	.30	1.75
4 in. Pot Labels .....	.20	1.15
5 in. " " .....	.25	1.25
6 in. " " .....	.30	1.60
8 in. " " Unpainted.....	.75	

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER CALIFORNIA DRESSING.

For lawns, roses, shrubs, etc., will surely make your plants grow. Guaranteed to contain

Phosphoric Acid (Bone Superphosphate).....	12.00%
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Available.....	8.00%
Equal to Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	26.16%
Nitrogen from Bone and Blood, 2.15%; Nitro- gen as Nitrate, 2.00%.....	4.15%
Estimated as Ammonia	5.00%
Muriate or Potash	3.16%
Actual Potash (K2O)	2.00%

10 lb bag 60c; 25 lb. bag \$1.25; 50 lb. bag \$1.75.

BONE MEAL—An excellent fertilizer, moderately strong. 5 lbs. 25c; in sack lots, 125 lbs., per 100 lbs. \$2.50

NITRATE OF SODA—Dissolve when using and use sparingly; is very strong and apt to burn. 3 lbs. 25c.

PLANT TABLETS—Sterlingworth, a 25c package contains 100 tablets, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months. This certainly makes plants grow splendidly and bloom profusely. In two sizes, 10c and 25c.

PEAT, IMPORTED—Best peat for growing orchids, bulbs, etc. Use to mix in the soil to start flower seeds. This peat is equivalent to and used like "leaf mould," recommended for garden work. Per lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$3.00; bale of about 185 lbs. \$4.50.

FLOWER POTS

EARTH FLOWER POTS, FERN DISHES, AND SEED PANS

The prices on these are all the same. Fern dishes are about two-thirds as deep as Flower Pots, and Seed Pans are one-third.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-inch	2 for 5c	\$.20	\$ 1.60
4-inch .....	.05	.30	2.40
5-inch .....	.05	.40	3.75
6-inch .....	.10	.75	5.00
7-inch .....	.15	1.20	9.00
8-inch .....	.20	1.60	12.00
9-inch .....	.30	2.50	18.00
10-inch .....	.40	3.50	23.00
12-inch .....	.50	4.50	40.00
14-inch Fluted	1.50	13.50	
16-inch Fluted	1.85	17.50	
18-inch Fluted	2.50	22.50	

EARTH SAUCERS FOR FLOWER POTS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-inch	2 for 5c	\$.20	\$ 1.80
5-inch	3 for 10c	.30	2.75
6-inch .....	.05	.40	3.50
7-inch	2 for 15c	.50	4.50
8-inch .....	.10	.80	7.30
9-inch .....	.15	1.20	10.00
10-inch .....	.20	1.60	15.00
12-inch .....	.30	2.40	22.00
14-inch .....	.45	4.00	33.00

For packing and shipping charges, add extra 5 per cent to above prices on flower pots and saucers.

PAPER FLOWER POTS

Neponset. Just the thing to start your plants in. Will not break in sending. Ship nested together.

	Per 10	Weight Per 100	Per 100	Per 1000
2½-inch	\$.10	1½ lbs.	\$.60	\$ 4.50
3 -inch	.15	2½ lbs.	.75	6.00
4 -inch	.20	4 lbs.	1.00	9.00
5 -inch	.25	6½ lbs.	1.50	13.50
6 -inch	.35	8½ lbs.	2.00	18.00

To Have a Successful Garden it is Necessary to Keep Your Plants Free from Bugs

INSECTICIDES

APHINE, the insecticide that kills plant lice of every kind. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 40c; pint 65c; gallon \$2.50

FUNGINE, an infallible remedy for mildew, rust, bench rot and other fungi affecting flowers and vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 40c; 1 pint 65c; gallon \$2.50.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE in pulp, for use on potatoes, apples, tomatoes, grapes, pears, roses, peaches, plums and cherries. Quart can in pulp, ready for immediate dilution, 60c.

HAMMOND'S "HORICUM", for fall or spring use. This preparation is lime, sulphur and salt, making a concentrated poly-sulphide of calcium. The salt adds to the adhesive properties, but the destructiveness to scale life lies in the calcium sulphide. Aside from its ability to destroy San Jose scale, Horicum is a fungicide, preventing the free development of fungoid troubles. By grading your dilution you make it any desired strength for any use. 1 pint 35c; quart 65c.

THRIP JUICE kills scale, thrip, mealy bug; dilutes 40 to 100 times. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 40c.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP, insecticide for plants, flowers, shrubs, trees, dogs and poultry. 3 oz. pkg. 10c; 8 oz. pkg. 20c.

ARSENATE OF LEAD, for codling moth, canker worm, tent caterpillar, cherry slug, currant worm, potato beetles, gypsy moth, fall web worm, etc. Pound jar 35c.

NICOTINE, a powerful insect and parasite destroyer, kills aphides and other insects. Small size 35c; large size 50c.

GRAPE DUST—Very efficient in destroying mildews and preventing blights. 5 pound package 50c.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—Thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, chicken lice, sow bugs, etc. 1 pound 20c, by mail 40c; 5 pounds 40c.

CALIFORNIA AIR SLACK LIME, for destroying slugs and sow bugs. 5 pound pkg. 25c.

WHALE OIL SOAP—An excellent and inexpensive means for killing plant lice and scale insects. Makes a good wash for trees and plants, kills insects and their eggs on the bark. Contains 66 per cent whale oil, which is a greater per cent than any other soap on the market. Pound 20c.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—This is a liquid which when placed in a gopher or rat hole gives off fumes which are poisonous to these rodents. In the open air there is no danger to the operator. Pint can 35c.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—For protecting trees against climbing insect pests in a simple, economical and effective way, use Tree Tanglefoot—a sticky substance applied directly to the back of trees. One application remains sticky on the trees three months fully exposed to the weather. Easily applied with a small wooden paddle; 1 pound will spread 8 feet long by 5 inches wide, 1-16 inch thick. Will stay on tree three months;; 1 pound can 30c; 3 pound can 85c.

"NICO-FUME" TOBACCO-PAPER—For fumigating greenhouses. It is the strongest tobacco paper on the market; does not injure blooms. Packed in special friction-top tins and sold as follows: 24 sheets 75c; 144 sheets \$3.50; 288 sheets \$6.50.

BLACK LEAF FORTY—A solution of nicotine sulphate containing 40 per cent nicotine. The most highly recommended spray for soft bodied sucking insects such as plant lice, thrips, leaf hoppers. Also used for canker and currant worms, cherry slug, etc. Mixed with Lead Arsenate and Lime Sulphur it is at one time a remedy for scab, lice, and codling moth on a tree. Three sizes, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound 85c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds \$3.25; $10\frac{1}{2}$ pounds \$12.50.

VERMINE—Soil sterilizer and vermicide for cut, wire and eel worms, sow bugs and root aphids. $\frac{1}{4}$ pint can 25c.

SCALINE—An all year round spray for San Jose and other scale, aphids, etc., on trees and shrubs. Quart can 75c.

COPPER SOLUTION, for mildew and blight, and rust on fruit, flowers and vegetables; dilute 100 times with water. Quart tin 85c.

CALIFORNIA SOAP WASH, for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Excellent for San Jose scale. Mixed at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 5 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of aphides. Package 15c.

FLOUR OF SULPHUR, for dusting on all kinds of plants affected with mildew. Pound 10c; 3 pounds 25c; 10 pounds 60c.

TOBACCO DUST—If dusted on while the foliage is moist, it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleets, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects. Pound 10c; 5 pounds 35c; 10 pounds 60c.

40 PER CENT NICOTINE—A fumigating compound containing over 40 per cent of nicotine, of invaluable aid to florists and gardeners. A sure remedy for mealy bug, green fly, red spider, thrips, etc. Pint \$2.00; quart \$3.75; gallon \$13.00.

Our Two Best Lawn Grasses

Pacific Rye Grass (California)

A selected strain of perennial rye grass, producing a dwarf-growing plant of fine velvety texture. Especially fine for sandy soils. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

Velvet Green Brand Extra Recleaned Kentucky Blue Grass

An especially extra fine quality of Blue Grass Seed that has been thoroughly milled so as to remove all chaff and light seeds. This, in our estimation, is the cream quality of Blue Grass Seed. Lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

TWO NEW VARIETIES OF GARDEN PEAS



SHARP'S STANDARD

SHARP'S STANDARD—A Splendid new, large podded Pea of vigorous habit. The pods are larger than Telephone, color dark green, and are well filled with large peas of excellent flavor. Pkt. 15c; lb. 35c.

CARTER'S DAISY—This is a dwarf variety, bearing large, handsome pods like Telephone, but without long vines, and grows more dwarf than Strata-

gem. It is of dwarf, stocky habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and very productive. In season, medium, from 5 to 7 days earlier than Strata-gem. The pods are long, frequently measuring 5 inches in length, broad, rounded or curved at the end, remarkably well filled; color pale-green, thick and good lasting quality; height, 18 inches. Pkt. 15c; lb. 35c.

Alfalfa

(*Medicago Sativa*)

"THE CROP THAT FEEDS THE SOIL"

ALFALFA, the premier legume, has rightly been called the "Wonder crop of the world." It belongs to the same family as the clovers, peas, beans and vetches. Botanically known as *medicago sativa*, its common name is of Arabic origin, meaning "the best fodder." In some countries it has been grown for centuries. History has not recorded a parallel case, where a plant, whose virtues were comparatively well known for centuries, has suddenly become one of the most widely-talked-of-agricultural subjects.

It cannot be explained why Alfalfa was not taken up generations ago by our American farmers, but they are now awake to the possibilities it offers—notably stock feeding and soil improving qualities.

Alfalfa is the most valuable, as well as the most profitable, forage and hay plant that the world has yet produced. It will furnish more green fodder, more pasturage, and more dry hay per acre, than any other known variety of grass or clover. For feeding domestic live stock it is worth more per pound of dry matter than any other forage. Pound for pound, it will equal, or exceed, wheat bran in producing pork, milk, mutton and beef.

The great virtue of Alfalfa hay as a feed lies in the fact that it can be grown cheaply as a roughage crop; while its high content of digestible protein, or flesh forming matter, makes it go as far as grain for feeding. Its tender leaves and stems are easily digested and it is worth considerably more than the old stand-by, clover hay.

Alfalfa, green or cured, is not only far in the lead of all other hay crops in food value, but it produces from two to six crops in a single season, each cutting being nearly equal to the ordinary cutting of clover hay.

Unlike the onward march of every other crop which has spread over this country from East to West, Alfalfa has spread from West to East. Starting in California about the time of gold discovery, it has gradually extended, until now there is hardly one state in the Union that is not successfully growing Alfalfa.

Besides qualifying as the most valuable forage, Alfalfa is unquestionably one of the greatest soil-improving crops. It belongs to the legume or clover family, and possesses to an even greater degree than most of the clovers, the power to gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil.

Its long tap root, averaging ten to twenty feet, pierces the subsoil in search of moisture. It feeds upon strata which no other plant can reach; the plants keep green and strong through the most severe droughts, opens up the deep soil to the action of the elements, and fills the ground with a wealth of plant food for the next crop.

Failure to grow Alfalfa is sometimes due to soil conditions, but more frequently to lack of knowledge of the requirements of the plant.

When in the market for high grade seed, call or write for price and samples.

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NONPAREIL

For the Extermination of Wild Morning Glory and Other
Noxious Weeds. Also Injurious Insects and
Germs That Infest the Ground



Morning Glory is perennial with strong, far reaching roots. The smallest piece of root is capable of growing and originating a new plant. Ordinary extermination has no apparent effect except to make it grow more vigorously. By frequent and thorough exterminating with a weed cutter throughout the growing season, Morning Glory has been suppressed for the time being but, as soon as this method is stopped, the Morning Glory makes its re-appearance. Every portion of the underground system of the Morning Glory is capable of producing new plants with great rapidity.

The method, which has been successfully proven and which has succeeded in eradicating this weed, is by applying the newly discovered "NONPAREIL." With one or two applications and care and patience taken by the operator, "NONPAREIL" will kill this troublesome weed.

"NONPAREIL" will not injure the ground or prevent it from producing the regular crops. The advantage of this treatment is that you can plant a crop in about twenty days after the application.

Treatment should be made during the summer months when the soil is dry and warm and when the weeds are in their growing stage. "NONPAREIL" should not be used during the rainy season.

Application. Scrape away the earth from the stem of the plant exposing the root, dig a hole two or three inches deep around the root with a hoe, and cut away the top of the plant. Then, by using an ordinary squirt can, pour a sufficient amount of "NONPAREIL" upon the root to entirely cover the exposed part, after which immediately push back the earth and pack it down. Remember, there are a great many roots on their way to the surface at the time the first treatment is made and it is therefore necessary to go back over the land after a short period in order to complete the eradication.

Keep cans well stoppered as "NONPAREIL" evaporates very easily.

Cost. The cost of application depends upon the thickness of the growth of Morning Glory.

"NONPAREIL" destroys injurious insects, such as Borers, Ants, Yellow Jackets, Tuber Moths, Grasshopper Larvae, Wireworms, Phylloxera, etc. 1-lb. can, 25c; 5-lb. can, \$1.00; 1-gal. can, \$2.50. Send for prices on larger quantities.